FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OPANAL DRAFT IMPLIES UK SUBS BREACHED TREATY

FL192238 Bridgetown CANA in English 2100 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, May 19, CANA -- Latin American countries have circulated a draft resolution here implying that Britain breached a treaty declaring the region a nuclear-free zone by having nuclear-propelled submarines in the area during last year's war with Argentina over the disputed Falkland (Malvinas) islands.

The resolution surfaced today at the Eighth General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (OPANAL), which is the coordinating body for the 1967 Treaty of Tlatelolco.

If passed, it would express the conference's "concern over the fact that nuclear-propelled submarines had been used in warlike actions in areas falling within the geographical zone" defined by the treaty.

It would also call on all states that were signatories to the treaty and its protocols "to refrain from engaging in activities which may endanger the military nuclear-free status of Latin America."

The resolution is expected to stir strong debate when it comes up for discussion before the conference ends tonight under a Panama initiative to place the issue on the agenda.

Being only observers at the conference, Britain and its major ally, the U.S., cannot vote on the resolution, but are believed to be attempting to persuade other states to make changes in the draft.

Argentina is also an observer having not satisfied all the requirements to be a full member of the treaty but is not short of Latin American supporters to press its case. They are also expected to make strong statements on the matter when they speak on the subject later today.

BIGNONE DEPARTS BUENOS AIRES FOR FORMOSA

PY191704 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1320 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (NA) -- Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone has apparently left for Formosa from the Buenos Aires metropolitan airport. Because the presidential helicopter could not leave from the Olivos presidential residence, because of bad weather, the presidential plane departed from the metropolitan airport at 1015.

Government spokesmen noted that the president's final destination was not confirmed, but they added that "it is very likely that he will go directly to Formosa."

Previous reports noted that Bignone was first going to Gualeguaychu by helicopter and that from there he would leave for Formosa aboard a T-01. In view of the bad weather prevailing in this capital, however, the plans had to be changed.

LABOR MINISTER TRAVELS TO PANAMA FOR MEETING

PY191702 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpt] Yesterday, Labor Minister Hector Villaveiran left for Panama City, where he will participate in an international meeting of labor ministers.

FRENCH DIPLOMAT CONDITIONS BILATERAL RELATIONS

PY191252 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2025 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (NA) -- French Ambassador-at-large Antoine Blanca said today that "the future of relations between my country and Argentina is heavily dependent on the Argentine democratization process." The French diplomat left for Brazil this afternoon after a 6-day stay in this capital.

FRG NOTES LACK OF RESPONSE RIGHTS TO CRITICISM

PY200145 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2358 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (NA) -- In a communique released by the FRG Embassy here today, the FRG Government publicly reiterated its criticism of the Argentine Armed Forces' report on the antisubversive war and insisted that it is "still waiting for an answer" to its criticism.

The communique, which was released simultaneously in Bonn and Buenos Aires, reports the terms of the protest that FRG Ambassador Paul Verbeek delivered at the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

Verbeek, who met with Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Felipe Dumont, told the Argentine official that his government "cannot consider the military junta document as an answer to the countless and insistent requests that the FRG Government submitted for the purpose of clarifying the case of the missing people." The communique quotes the ambassador as saying that "the Federal Government is still waiting for an answer and insists that the reported cases be clarified."

The documents that were attached to the communique reveal that two FRG citizens, 18 persons with dual nationalities and 39 descendants of FRG citizens disappeared in Argentina between 1975 and 1978.

POLICE ANNOUNCE MISSING PCA LEADER UNDER ARREST

PY200305 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2045 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 19 May (NA) -- Communist leader Luis Leclerc, whose "kipnapping and disappearance" were reported today, is under arrest at the disposal of the court for alleged "attacks against authority," the Cordoba police reported this afternoon.

Irene Rodriguez, Communist Party candidate for vice president, reported this noon in a press conference the "kipnapping and disappearance of Leclerc."

Shortly after the report was released, the headquarters of the provincial police indicated that the Communist leader was under arrest at the disposal of the court.

The police issued a communique saying that Leclerc -- a member of the provincial board of the Community Party -- is accused of having fired at Police Officer Jorge Gomez early Sunday morning.

NOBEL HONOREE MEETS ENVOY ON SIXTH DAY OF FAST

PY161810 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 May 83 p 5

[Excerpts] Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel, a priest and three other people went into their sixth day of a fast yesterday to call for total respect for human rights in the country.

They were visited yesterday by French roving Ambassador to Latin America Antoine Blanca, Christian Democrat leader Eduardo Frugoni Rey and a large number of relatives of missing people and political prisoners.

Perez Esquivel, his son Leonardo, Franciscan Priest Antonio Puigjane, Patricia Vazquez and Marcelo Palermo completed the sixth day of their hunger strike "for an undetermined period of time" based on the biblical precept "thou shalt not kill (with hunger or bullets)"

Although the five hunger strikers look weak, they are reported to be in good condition.

As a token gesture, the mothers and grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo supported the peaceful protest yesterday and one of them joined the hunger strike for the day.

Blanca, who visisted the hunger strikers at the Peace and Justice Service headquarters accompanied by French Ambassador Jean Paolini, expressed "his admiration and that of the French people" for Perez Esquivel's attitude, but made it clear that French solidarity with the hunger strikers should not be taken "as a sign of hostility towards the Argentine Government."

Perez Esquivel said that the hunger strikers have received a great deal of telegrams and phone calls mainly from abroad to express support for the fast.

CGT-RA CONDEMNS DEATH OF OSVALDO CAMBIASSO

PY192340 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 May 83

[Communique released by the General Confederation of Labor -- Republic of Argentina [CGT-RA] on 18 May on the death of Osvaldo Cambiasso and Eduardo Pereyra]

[Text] Everything within the law, nothing outside the law. Stung by derision, the astonished Argentine people are witnessing -- after 7 years of an antinational and antipopular regime -- an escalation of violence that has shaken their innermost feelings. The people's Christian spirit has strongly condemned the unspeakable episode of the disappearances and deaths of Osvaldo Cambiasso and Eduardo Pereyra Rossi, and their dedication to justice demands full clarification of the incident.

The path that will lead us back to the law -- a path filled with the dangers posed by the critical situation our fatherland is going through as a result of the current de facto regime -- cannot and must not be hindered by events that the workers and the entire people have condemned.

The very existence of the nation is at stake, because the purpose of such actions is to maintain authoritatian systems. The regime has revealed that it has not dismantled its repressive organizations, and all its confessions and documents are a smoke screen to conceal something that is evident.

Let all those who engage in provocative actions, from whatever side, know that the people [words indistinct] demand clarification of the present escalation of violence, and let them also know that, if necessary, millions of people will defend the return to a democratic government. [Signed] Saul Ubaldini.

CGT-RA REJECTS LABOR MINISTRY'S ILO PLAN

PY190315 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2235 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 May (NA) -- The CGT-RA [General Confederation of Labor -- Republic of Argentina] decided today not to include its representatives in the official delegation to the International Labor Organization [ILO] and to designate an independent delegation instead.

It also decided to reject the national meeting of unions proposed by the Labor Ministry to elect the Argentine delegation that will participate in the ILO meeting to be held in Geneva in June.

These resolutions, which will be formally approved on Monday at the plenary of the CGT-RA secretaries general, were proposed today by the CGT-RA council of directors.

The CGT-RA board also termed the Labor Ministry's call for a meeting a "new maneuver that violates the ILO's very constitution."

The CGT-RA resolutions, which must be approved on Monday by the plenary session of the secretaries general, were released to the press in a document signed by Secretary General Saul Ubaldini and by Press Secretary Ricardo Perez, are the following:

A) Not to participate in the plenary session called for by the Labor Ministry.

B) Not to participate in any official delegation.

C) To reject the plenary session proposed by the Labor Ministry.

D) To designate an independent delegation to represent the CGT-RA, which, consistent with all its previous actions, will report the continuous violations of workers' rights.

E) To report this resolution to the International Conference of Free Trade Union Organization, and to the ILO.

FORMER CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENTS FACE PROSECUTION

PY200335 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 May 83 May p 11

[Text] The Justice Department started legal proceedings against former Central Bank Presidents Egidio Ianella and Domingo Cavallo and other officials of the bank yesterday, charging them with violating their public duties, court sources said. The proceedings are being initiated by Judge Nerio Bonifati and apparently stem from alleged irregularities discovered in the loan co-op company of La Caja de Credito Cooperative Limitada Argentina.

The sources said that the court will investigate an alleged fraud of the Central Bank and the state which was accomplished through a series of money manipulations at the loan co-op. Details of the case are still vague, but it was reported that audits of the loan company's records turned up irregularities in its fixed term deposits that ultimately affected the Central Bank.

Judge Bonigati maintains that Ianella and Cavallo are to be held responsible for the alleged fraud because they failed to properly control the Central Bank's transactions.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH PORTUGAL, EL SALVADOR -- Buenos Aires, 3 May (TELAM) -- The national executive branch today passed Laws 22,800 and 22,801 approving the cooperation agreements between Argentina and the Governments of Portugal and El Salvador. Law 22,800 promotes scientific and technical cooperation with Portugal aimed at intensifying friendly relations and enhancing mutual cooperation for the economic and social development of the two countries. Law 22,801 approves the trade agreement with the Government of El Salvador and the protocol on trade with that country. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2035 GMT 3 May 83 PY]

PUBLIC DEFICIT — Buenos Aires, 7 May (NA) -- The Economy Ministry has reported that the Argentine public deficit reached 65.7 billion pesos during the first quarter of this year. An official communique has explained the extent of the public deficit "in relation to the goals proposed to the IMF for the first quarter of this year." [Summary] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1453 GMT 7 May 83 PY]

PARTY SAYS NEW MINISTER 'NOT REPRESENTATIVE'

PY191713 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The Bolivian Single Confederation of Peasants [CSUTCB] has released a document on the appointment of the new agriculture, campesinos and livestock affairs minister.

In its first point -- the most important one -- the document, signed by Genrao Flores, states that Victor Mercado is not representative of the sector and, therefore, he can never be the official spokesman of the CSUTCB in the present government.

Therefore, there can be no talk of an alleged participation of our Confederation in the executive branch, because the new ministers have been handpicked by, and are members of, the party, or front, that is currently the government. This is the main point of a document that has been released by the CSUTCB.

ARGENTINE PAPER ON ARCE GOMEZ' DRUG TRAFFIC TIES

PY191800 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpt] Fifteen more names of persons who are involved in illegal international cocaine trafficking have been revealed in Buenos Aires. As a consequence of Luis Arce Gomez' arrest in that capital, the Argentine media has begun to investigate key persons who are involved in the international trafficking of Bolivian cocaine.

TIEMPOS, an influential morning daily that has a national circulation, has published data about the so-called Black Eagles [Aguilas Negras] gang, which is headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza and Col Luis Arce Gomez.

These two men, who were leaders of the military regime that came to power on 17 August 1980 after a bloody coup d'etat, at that time already counted on the support of the following members of the armed forces: Colonel Rico Toro, Col Ariel Coca Aguirre, Col Freddy Quiroga, Col Norberto Salomon, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, Col Arturo Tapia and Gen Luis Echeverria, according to the daily.

They also counted on the support of foreign mercenaries. The following persons are named: (Efe Siltercome), Austrian; (Erwin Coppling), German; (Kahn), Chilean; (N. Leclerc), French; (Rudy), Argentine; (Manfred Stumpmann), German; Klaus Altman, German; and Stefanno (Della Chai), Italian. The Black Eagles were at work during the escalation of the cocaine trade and continued their task until Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo came to power on 10 October 1982.

TIEMPO also reports that the group had total control over a vast network of clandestine airtrips and over a very large fleet of light planes, which they used to transport the deug to the distribution centers. The daily adds that this group acted with complete impunity while Luis Garcia Meza was in power.

DELFIM NETTO CALLS MORATORIUM 'IRRESPONSIBLE'

PY191509 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 May 83 p 16

[Text] Brasilia -- "A moratorium is an antidemocratic measure that would cause considerable deterioration of the country's political situation and would bring about regression." Planning Minister Delfim Netto stressed this fact during the debate at the Senate yesterday. He also ruled out the suggestion by former Minister Otavio Gauvea de Bulhoes, who proposed shock treatment for the recovery of the economy.

Delfim said that the moratorium is a proposal that "borders on irresponsibility," because "its results will be just the opposite of what we want." According to the minister, "nobody is afraid of a moratorium but rather of its consequences, which are known by many countries that adopted this kind of measure, as Germany did in 1920."

"If we were not energy-dependent," Delfim said, "the moratorium could work. It would have posed some problems but it would have worked. But, since we depend on imported oil, which must be paid for in cash, a moratorium would be an irresponsible measure. We would have to adopt an inflexible rationing, we would have to nationalize bank branches abroad [as published] and we would have to impose strict controls on imports, from machinery to newsprint. It is not necessary to be an expert to realize that a moratorium would make the situation worse. What we want is just the opposite."

"I understand," he went on, "that it pays to meet one's obligations. Although the current rescheduling process has caused unemployment to increase we should recall that we achieved development and increased the number of jobs when we contracted our present debt. There is not aesthetic reason to believe that a moratorium would be more attractive."

Concerning the suggestions by former minister Bulhoes, Delfim remarked that he was not sure if a drastic measure would be the best solution for the economy. He concluded by saying that "the difference between a minister and a former minister is that the former minister knows the answer to all the questions. The minister does not."

Senate Questions Delfim Netto

PY192145 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 May 83 p 16

[Report by Helival Rios from Brasilia]

[Text] Yesterday's session of the Senate was not "a game played with marked cards" as had been expected. The inflexible internal regulations did not prevent a harsh clash between Planning Minister Delfim Netto and some of the opposition senators, among whom were Saturnino Braga (PDT-RJ) [Democratic Labor Party -- Rio de Janeiro State] and Fabio Lucena. The senators were impassioned, the minister was cold.

Opinions split. Most of the senators felt that in his open and frontal mockery at the minister, Saturnino "expurgated the soul of the nation." A minority saw, despite it all, that yesterday the Senate gave unwilling support to Delfim by offering him a chance to show off his cool attitude and self-control and certifying the fact that he is the man best prepared to cope with the crisis among all those who could work with the current government. This happened because the minister displayed an incredible ability for refraining from reacting to any of the personal criticism, barbs or sacasms, which verged on sheer insults.

In his face-to-face talk with the senators, Delfim heard himself accused of being everything from incompetent and irresponsible to an antidemocrat and mystifier. He was called a "traitor of the fatherland" who would negotiate his nation's sovereignty away to the IMF. Fabio Lucena even went as far as passing his own sentence for Delfim's "treason against the fatherland." Saturnino, in a highly rhetorical speech said: "Minister, there is a general concensus. The nation feels that you are our main problem, the man who stands as the most serious obstacle on the way toward development."

Suspense. Everyone was expecting Delfim to answer along his usual lines bristling with sarcasm and fickleness. However, no such answer was forthcoming. Delfim remained apathetic. It was like insulting a stone wall. No sharp or sarcastic answers came. All that came were apathetic, general answers. It is true that there were occasional sparks of sarcasm like when he asked Saturnino to "foresake his egoistic attitude of keeping his great forecasts -- such as the one about the second peak of oil prices -- to himself and to share them with the world at large." He was hardly being fair. In fact, Saturnino, after the first blows of the 1973 oil crisis, had repeatedly called for economic adjustments and austerity to avoid the worst that was still to come. He was not alone in asking for this. Many economic experts spoke out time and time again. However, the government had its own convictions and was not prepared to back away from them. At that time, just as today, the government had its reasons and its arguments.

"The government is concealing the truth and refuses to abide by ethical principles. The society which we want has no room for Machiavellian tactics. I cannot accept dismissals like those that took place in the Planning Ministry where technicians who had disagreed with the government were fired. What does Your Excellency want to accomplish? Only 2 years are left of this administration. Does Your Excellency plan to allow the problems to get worse and just keep pushing forward with your belly? I have no doubts about the qualities of Your Excellency's belly. (Laughter) But we still do not understand. No one understands. What is it that you want to accomplish with all this? You are alone Your Excellency. No one wants to take your side. The entire nation is against Your Excellency. How long do you think the nation's patience will last? What is it that you are after?"

This indignant and even offensive tone of Saturnino Braga's speech did not elicit more than a few evasive words from Minister Delfim Netto who merely answered: "Your Excellency does not like me and I do not like you. I mean Your Excellency. And that is all there is to it."

In response to Fabio Lucena's equally aggressive speech, in which he accused Delfim Netto of having signed with Brazil's creditors accords which jeopardized national sovereignty, Delfim laconically stated: "Your Excellency is mistaking the state for the national treasury, the Central Bank, and the financial operations," and guaranteed the legal status of the international accords, which had been doubted by the opposition senator.

Senator Itamar Franco's speech was not as brilliant as those of Saturnino and Lucena. He wanted to prove that the government had signed a blank document with its creditors and showed Xerox copies of notes written in English and signed by the Brazilian officials without the signatures of the U.S. officials. Delfim answered, "The text was drafted in Brazil, signed by the Brazilian authorities and sent to the United States to be signed there." Who could prove that was not the case?

OFFICIAL INVITATION EXTENDED TO SPANISH PRESIDENT

PY191255 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 May 83 p 5

[Excerpts] The Brazilian Government has invited Spanish President Felipe Gonzalez to visit Brazil. The invitation was extended during a 1 and 1/2 hour meeting that Foreign Ministers Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and Fernando Moran held at Itamaraty yesterday. Saraiva Guerreiro told the visitor that Brazil "would be very glad" to receive President Gonzalez on an official visit.

After meeting with Saraiva Guerreiro, a reporter asked the Spanish foreign minister about Argentina's "missing persons," who were declared officially dead by the Argentine Government. Moran replied that Spain uses "the law" to fight terrorism and that "Spain has no missing persons."

Regarding the Central American situation, Moran said: "We believe that the crisis must be solved at the regional level. Spain supports the political negotiations being carried out by the Contadora Group and believes that the decision by several Central American countries to allow observers along their borders is a small but significant step. The U.S. is not receptive to the suggestions of the Contadora Group, but several countries of the group will carry out negotiations with the United States in an effort to make the U.S. policy toward Central America more flexible and useful."

Moran also referred to the relations between Spain and Latin America: "Democracy is the key to our relations with Latin America. This does not mean that Spain is seeking to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries. King Juan Carlos is planning to visit all Latin American countries in keeping with a constitutional approach aimed at strengthening ties primarily with Spanish-speaking countries."

PTB-PDS COALITION AGREEMENT THREATENED

PY191737 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 May 83

[Relay from Brasilia by Carlos Rodriguez]

[Excerpt] The PTB [Brazilian Labor Party]-PDS [Social Democratic Party] agreement is threatened. Yesterday afternoon, Deputy Nelson Marchesan, PDS leader in the Chamber of Deputies, announced that the meeting between PTB leader Yvete Vargas and President Figueiredo, which was scheduled to be held at the presidential residence, had been cancelled. There is still a lot of expectation in this regard, and no understanding has been reached on at least one of the points of the agreement.

The PTB demands a 50 percent salary readjustment for federal civil servants, and it demands that a 30 percent readjustment must be implemented as of June. However, the government has refused to comply with this demand.

Moreoever, there are other disagreements. For example, the adoption of a series of measures that [words indistinct] salary policy. The PTB meeting which was scheduled for this afternoon at congress had been [word indistinct] for 1100.

FIGUEIREDO ON 'REDEMOCRATIZATION,' SUCCESSION

PM191104 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 16 May 83 p 2

[Interview with Brazilian President Figueiredo by Luis Mir in Brasilia -- no date given]

[Text] Brasilia -- Over the last 2 weeks, the Brazilian president has made it clear that he does not intend to lose control of his succession as easily as some official and opposition political circles suppose. In an interview with EL PAIS, Joao Baptista Figueiredo admitted for the first time that it is likely, rather than merely possible, that the next president will be a civilian.

Question: The Brazilian process of redemocratization is at a delicate stage, with the choice between a civilian and a military man for the 1984 indirect presidential election being negotiated. What is your opinion of the possibility of a civilian in the Brazilian presidency, and where do your preferences as director of the succession process lie?

Answer: The candidate of the Social Democratic Party (PDS) -- the party that holds the majority in the Electoral College -- will be chosen by the party convention. Whether the candidate is civilian or military is irrelevant in this process. What matters is his personal qualities, his ability to continue the process of democratic consolidation, and the confidence he inspires in the nation.

Question: There is talk of the military's return to the barracks. What are the principal political stages in that process of the military's withdrawal from the country's leadership?

Answer: The Brazilian Government is a civilian and democratic government. We are currently experiencing a consolidation of the redemocratization process. That process will be helped by the practice of the democratic institutions, by coexistence among the country's various political forces, and by the regularization of elections.

Question: A recent opinion poll shows a majority preference for direct elections and for a civilian in the presidency. Could that change any element in your government's current policy?

Answer: No constitutional amendment to change the method of election of the president of the republic is envisaged. It is possible -- more than possible, likely -- that a civilian will be chosen for the presidency. Nevertheless, I repeat that the important thing for Brazilian democracy's future is not the next president's civilian or military status. His qualities and abilities for giving continuity to the process of consolidation of democracy are what matter.

"I Am Unaware of 'Coordinated Movements' in South America"

Question: The concept of national security -- one of the pillars of the current military regime set up in 1964 -- is being opposed by several sectors of Brazilian society. The process of reform of the strike law, the press law, and the return of the legislative's supervisory powers are deemed incomplete. Could those reforms still come about under your government?

Answer: Although the law is, in principle, intended to remain in force for a long time, the amendment of laws is a natural process.

Thus the amendment of any law should be regarded as a commonplace event. The opportuneness and desirability of those amendments are subject to decisions stemming from the public interest.

Question: The role played today by Brazilian foreign policy in Latin America is extremely important. There seems to be a coordinated movement by the military, principally in South America, in the direction of relinquishing power. What is Brazil's role in that process at the internal and external levels?

Answer: Brazil's stance in the international system strictly observes the principle of nonintervention. We observe that principle with the strictest respect, avoiding expressing opinions on what happens in other countries.

Thus the question is meaningless for those who know the guidelines of Brazilian foreign policy. I will only add that political transformation in Latin America is generally attributable to national dynamics, and I know of no "coordinated movement" by anybody for this or that political purpose in the south of the continent.

Question: Brazilian foreign policy toward Central America is causing friction with the United States. There are even Brazilian-U.S. differences in the advocacy of solutions to the conflicts in the region. Direct U.S. intervention could create security problems for Latin America, causing conflicts in other regions.

Answer: I am unaware of any statement or stance by U.S. authorities objecting to Brazilian policy in Central America. Brazil and the United States are two friendly countries which have maintained a rich and close interchange for over 150 years. We have learned to agree and disagree during that process at any level of our relations, in which the rules of mutual respect and noninterference are strictly observed. Precisely because we are different countries, it is natural that in certain matters we should have different stances. That is a positive bilateral factor.

Question: What kind of intervention is there in the region by forces unconnected with those countries' national problems?

Answer: Concerning Central America, I do not believe that it is possible to compare the Brazilian stance with the U.S. stance. We have an extremely clear stance of principle, and it lies in the need for the problems to be tackled without any kind of external intervention or interference, including clandestine intervention or interference. In addition, we believe that the solutions should be sought in the political field, by means of diplomatic negotiations which should be legitimately recognized. For those reasons we have supported the peace efforts for the region, including the Contadora group.

Question: Some traditional alliances, such as, for instance, that between Argentina and the United States, recently suffered setbacks as a result of the Malvinas conflict. There are conflicts throughout the continent, such as the Beagle Channel and Esequibo conflicts, the border problems between Peru and Ecuador, and the claim for a Bolivian outlet to the Pacific. Is Latin America an explosive continent?

Answer: No. I do not regard Latin America as an explosive continent. It is sufficient in this connection to look back on the events experienced in our region. We will see that, apart from the Malvinas conflict, only one other real conflict situation occurred recently (Peru-Ecuador). Apart from the two episodes, we find, only one other instance in the thirties.

In comparison with other continents, I believe that Latin America is a region which has been spared from conflicts. However, I agree that there are outstanding territorial disputes.

"King's Visit Is Important Milestone for Future Relations"

Question: Spain has significant political and cultural influence in Latin America. The King of Spain's visit to Brazil is regarded as marking a greater intensification of relations between the two countries in the Latin American context. How do you view joint work at the political and diplomatic level between the two countries on the continent?

Answer: Juan Carlos I's visit to Brazil constitutes an important milestone for Brazilian-Spanish relations and will serve to make them closer in their various aspects, with great advantage on both sides. As far as Latin America is concerned, both Brazil and Spain practice their own foreign policies. The two countries have maintained constant contacts, embodied in periodic consultations between their foreign ministers on the international situation and bilateral relations between the two countries.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES MORE EXILES TO RETURN

PY200130 Paris AFP in Spanish 0007 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Santiago, 19 May (AFP) -- The Interior Ministry has reported in Santiago that the government of General Augusto Pinochet today authorized the return to Chile of 76 exiles, including those who are not listed as political opposition leaders.

The number of exiles who can now return to the country is 446 since The government began publishing partial lists of names 5 months ago under a program of gradual return.

Interior Ministry Under Secretary Francisco Jose Folch today released the fifth list of names and stated that the process will continue for the sake of national reconciliation.

The authorizations granted so far have not included personalities or officials of the socialist government of Salvador Allende, who was overthrown by the military in 1973.

Thousands of Chileans, most of them leftists, went into exile that year, either through political asylum or because they were deported by the new authorities.

Reports by the Catholic Church claim that the number of refugees in different nations, especially European and American nations, amount to 70,000. Other sources raise the number to 200,000.

INTERIOR MINISTRY INDICTS COPPER UNION LEADERS

PY192045 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 17 May 83 p C 3, 4

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry has brought charges against the president of the Confederation of Copper Workers [CTC], Rodolfo Seguel Molina, and nine other CTC leaders. The petition, which was submitted to the Santiago Appeals Court yesterday, requests proceedings against these persons for violating two state security laws.

The Interior Ministry also brought charges against Roberto Carvajar Mieres, Carlos Ogalde Cortes, Manuel Rodriguez Echeverry, Luis Morgado Pizzarro, Raul Montecinos Rosales, Roberto Guerra Ugalde, Ruben Rivera Suarez, Jose Perez Ahumada and Leonel Abarca Quinteros.

UNION LEADERS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH SEGUEL

PY191841 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0113 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 18 May (EFE) -- Eduardo Rios, the president of the Workers Democratic Union, today proposed the creation of a common front to represent all Chilean workers.

Rios and other top-ranking leaders of the Confederation of the Workers of the Private Sector, the Government Employees Association, the United Workers Front and the Oil Workers Confederation, attended a meeting today at the Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC) headquarters to express their solidarity with CTC President Rodolfo Seguel.

Seguel and nine other CTC leaders have been subjected to court proceedings by the military government for heading the national protest movement carried out on 11 May.

Since the Government Workers Association, the Confederation of the Workers of the Private Sector and the United Workers Front did not take part in the protest movement, their leaders were called to a meeting with Interior Minister Enrique Montero the day after the protest movement was held.

The same leaders who met with the interior minister and who said this meeting was positive, expressed today their solidarity with Seguel. They alluded to the fact that when they met with the interior minister, they did not know that Seguel was going to be subjected to court proceedings.

WEEKLY SCORES REGIME'S ATTACKS ON OPPOSITION

PY200100 Santiago HOY in Spanish 22-26 Apr 83 p 5

[Article by Emilio Filippi: "The Wrong 'Culprits'"]

[Text] -- When one listens to official speeches, especially those dealing with political and economic problems, one gets the impression that Chile is in a state of war, where the foes are the opposition leaders -- and not the troubles distressing the Chilean people.

This is so because every time anyone refers to national activities or points out the country's shortcomings, the government resorts to the much-abused expedient of blaming politicians for mankind's misfortunes and branding politicians -- in light of the contents of such [official] speeches -- as immoral, shameless and dishonorable in every way.

And it so happens that, since these politicians have had no part at all in the country's management for the past 10 years, they could least be blamed for the country's serious mismanagement.

None of the country's current problems have been caused by opposition politicians. Furthermore, most mistakes were pointed out in a timely manner by those politicians, who were then called the worst names for doing so. In other words, to attack dissident leaders who, other than for criticizing or warning, can in no way be blamed for the serious mistakes made by the regime is, to say the least, a great injustice. The attacks are, by the way, being used to distract attention from the real situation Chileans are going through.

The regime has been in power for 10 years and it can no longer blame anyone else for its failure. The "Chicago Boys'" monetarist experiment -- imposed by this government -- not only has run out of steam but it has been ill-fated for workers, businessmen, trade, industry, agriculture and professionals. In short, there is no sector in the country that has not suffered the consequences of the inhuman management by a team which, with power backing it, imposed the dogma of a model on natural activities.

What do political dissidents have to do with that? Can anyone deny that these politicians have envisioned or anticipated, in advance, the disaster such policies would lead to, as they have? Was it not said at that time, as harshly as it is said today, that those politicians were looking forward to advancing to power and enjoying the benefits of a booming economy? Were not the critics of the system dubbed jacks-of-all-trades and derided as ignorant and incompetent? Were we, who complained about the huge social cost of the regime's economic policies, not told that we were "social workers" lacking objectivity and without patience to wait for the success that was at hand.

Things are now tragic. One third of the population is either unemployed or underemployed; our foreign debt totals $18 billion and we cannot pay; industries that have not gone bankrupt are either in trouble or on the verge of collapse. The economy is not recovering on the strength of emergency programs; and all economic projections indicate that "we have not yet reached the bottom." In view of all this, why evade one's own responsibility, mask one's own inability to revive the country's economy and get it going again? What do the opponents have to do with all this, considering they cannot even exert control over government actions, and are even denied the possibility of constitutionally impeaching a minister who seems involved in one way or another in dubious deals which, lacking clarification, bring discredit upon public service?

Instead, opponents are denounced for getting together to voice their democratic aspirations. And this is regarded as being scandalous, immoral and dishonorable.

Apart from being an exaggerated account, such a scolding attitude entails a large dose of injustice and inopportunity. At a time when it would only be logical to call on all Chileans to join forces and escape disaster, the government is making the error of rationalizing its own mistakes while condemning others because of mistakes they may have made in the past.

There can be no national unity without an open mind to comprehend that we are all Chileans and we are all interested in the country's success. All we want, and we have been insisting on it for years, is that the same mistakes which led to the present situation not be repeated, that the monologue be stopped and that the country be open to a broad and constructive dialogue. There is time yet.

ARGENTINE DOCUMENT ON MEDIATION REPUDIATED

PY191654 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpts] Colonel Ernesto Videla, head of the Chilean delegation to the Vatican, believe that the publication of an Argentine document on the pope's proposal over the southern border conflict in the Beagle Channel's a violation of the agreement with the mediator.

Videla pointed out that the proposal which the pope submitted to the countries has not varied whatsoever. When he was asked his opinion on the publication of the document in Argentina Videla pointed out:

[Begin Videla recording] From the beginning of the mediation process, the pope requested that the two governments keep all developments in the mediation absolutely secret. This document, which was made public by the Argentine Government, deserves the republic's repudiation since it violates the agreement reached by the interested parties and the mediator. The holy father should rest assured that we have no official information on the document. According to what we have gathered from the media reports -- which prevents us from making any public statement on the issue -- the mediator deemed it convenient not to inform Chile about the document. [end recording]

When he was asked what the Chilean position would be, Videla stated that it is up to the mediator to evaluate the situation. He also pointed out that Chile has and will always have full confidence in Pope John Paul II's decisions in this mediation process.

[Begin Videla recording] [words indistinct] to point out that after that note was released on 17 March, the holy father has continued to maintain that his proposal is just, fair and honorable. Moreover, on 23 April 1983 he invited the two delegations to begin the main phase of the process to draw up a complete and concrete project in order to be able to reach an agreement mutually acceptable to the two parties.

When he was asked whether the Argentine document could represent a threat to peace between the two countries, Videla stated that it would be irrational to reach a situation that would threaten peace, and that he saw no reason for this document to lead to that sort of situation.

REPRESENTATIVES NAMED TO OBSERVERS COMMISSION

PA192141 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Bogota, 19 May (AFP) -- The Colombian Foreign Ministry announced today that the government has appointed the observers who, together with those of Panama, Mexico, and Venezuela, will travel to the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border on Sunday.

Former Ministers Aurelio Caicedo Ayerbe and Enrique Vargas Ramirez will act as observers while Brigadier General Jesus Arias Cabrales, commander of the 1st Army Brigade, will serve as adviser.

The Foreign Ministry said that the three Colombian representatives will go to Panama on Saturday where they will hold a preliminary meeting with their colleagues from that country, as well as from Mexico and Venezuela, all of which are members of the Contadora Group.

The group's foreign ministers agreed to create an observers commission at their latest meeting last week in Panama where they studied a Costa Rican request for the creation of a "peace force."

During their meeting, the observers of the four countries will establish the procedure to be followed in implementing their mission. They should prepare a report on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border before 28 May.

A new meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers with their Central American colleagues has been scheduled for 28 May. The ministers will review the conflicts of the area. The Panamanian observers are former ambassador to the OAS, Juan Manuel Castulovich, and the alternate ambassador to the UN, Leonardo Kam.

HAVANA REPORTS FARC ATTACK IN ANTIOQUIA

PA190407 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Reports from Bogota reveal that the guerrilla organization Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, has taken over the town of El Bagre in Antioquia Department.

According to the reports, two policemen were killed during the rebel attack. The FARC members are holding the mayor, a priest, and the town's police inspector hostage.

BRIEFS

OIL DRILLING OPERATIONS -- Bogota, 8 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Colombian Petroleum Enterprise (Ecopetrol) announced today the drilling of two new wells in the eastern plains, which will have a daily production of 3,600 barrels of crude. The wells were drilled by the Elf Aquitaine Company, Houston Oil and a subsidiary of Louisiana Land and Exploration, which have a contract with Ecopetrol. [Summary] [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1720 GMT 8 May 83 PA]

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT -- Jose Antonio Lecouture Dangond has been appointed Colombian nonresident Ambassador to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. He is also ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 May 83 p 15-A PA]

BELAUNDE VISITS FLOODED AREAS, DISCUSSES IMF

PY192100 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpts] President Belaunde has returned from an exhausting trip to Tumbes and Piura. After flying over the provinces of Huancabamba and Jaguay Vaca, the president returned to the capital.

The president said that he was pleased to spend some time in the town of Chulucana. He added that he saw and damaged bridge in Chulucana and the agricultural fields affected by the floods. He said, however, that the high valley along the Piura River is a well developed area with many fruit trees that can provide food to the cities.

Just before departing for the northern part of the country, the president talked about the economic situation of the country. He said that it is not a good move for Peru to withdraw from the IMF. He also talked about the third anniversary of the election which brought him to power.

[Begin Belaunde recording] I would like to express my gratitude to all the friendly countries helping us and to announce that fortunately, we have all financing we need first, because of the laws we have approved and second, because of support from international organizations. This aid in some cases has already been approved. This is going to help us carry out the needed reconstruction which in turn will bring economic recovery to the affected areas.

[Question] There are indications [words indistinct] very significant for democracy. How do you see Peru today, 3 years from the elections?

[Answer] I see it with great optimism despite the crisis. We represent in Peruvian politics three things: Freedom, which is only appreciated when lost, something we know well; the voluntary communal labor, which is part of our program of cooperation with the people, this is undoubtedly the great political find of this cycle; and finally, the Marginal de la Selva Highway, which is one more battle in the conquest of Peru by Peruvians. Therefore, I have great faith. In other words, what has Popular Action done? It has done three things: It has given freedom; it has revived an Andean tradition, the joint effort of cooperation with the people; and it has begun the conquest of Peru by Peruvians.

[Question] During a seminar organized by the Woodrow Wilson organization, the economists [words indistinct] said that the IMF demands on debtor countries were very harsh to a point which could cause subversion, [word indistinct], unrest, etc.

[Answer] The IMF is an international financial organization that provides assistance in situations of in foreign emchange difficulty. Naturally, being a member of the IMF is like having economic life insurance. We are not obliged to remain members of the fund. The day we want to withdraw from the IMF we can. However, I believe this is not a good move for Peru. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO REFINANCE FOREIGN DEBT

PY182025 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Lima, 17 May (AFP) -- Richard Webb, president of the State Central Bank, reported in this capital last night that Peru has decided to refinance its foreign debt of $1.4 billion during the next 3 years and that it has requested an additional credit of $283 million from the IMF.

The high ranking official made this announcement upon receiving from the Andean Reserve Fund -- an organization of the Andean Group -- a loan of $195 million to support the country's balance of payments during a year when the financing of domestic expenditures will be very high.

Webb recalled that recently, Peru was able to refinance $770 million with international banks, a medium and short range debt which will be amortized in 8 years, including a 3-year grace period on the principle but not on the interest.

Explaining the government decree released last Sunday to refinance the $1.4 billion, Webb said that this involves the debt to be paid from February of this year to February 1985. He explained that the request will be officially contracted to the Paris Club on 17 June 1983 in the French capital.

Webb said that this negotiation is for the purpose of financing domestic expenditures, which will be required for the reconstruction of northern and southern Peru, areas that were affected by natural disasters, which in turn will reduce the country's exports.

Early this month, Peruvian Economy Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor told Congress that he would try to get from the Paris Club refinancing of the debt for only 1 year, about $250 million from Western countries and $124 million from socialist countries.

The reason for this change of policy is not known but the evaluation of the damages created by the floods and drought and the support given by the IMF to this new proposal must have had some influence, in addition to the ideas of the ambassadors of the country members of the Paris Club who recently met with Rodriguez Pastor.

Webb also confirmed the virtual renewal of an agreement with the IMF about an additional 250 million in special drawing rights, equivalent to $283 million, which must be approved when the IMF meets in New York next June.

This amount will be added to the agreement reached with the IMF last June for 650 million in special drawing rights. Webb said that these two drawing rights will strengthen Peru's international reserves which are currently $750 million.

In conclusion, he said that this reserve is similar to the reserve at the beginning of 1982 but $150 million less than the reserve in January of this year.

REPORTERS CONDEMN POLICE CONDUCT IN CALLAO

PY192345 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 13 May 83 p a-2

[Editorial: "Unacceptable attitude"]

[Text] The attitude of some police troops toward journalists deserves the severest condemnation.

On Wednesday, 3 members of the Civil Guard who serve at the Port of Callao conducted themselves in a very regrettable manner when the men of the press were trying their best to fulfill their task of making known to the country details of the incidents in El Fronton. Reporters and photographers from several publications were insulted, beaten and some were detained for a short period.

Our protest is plain and energetic. The forces of order must respect journalists and facilitate their informative work. No state of confusion or apprehension must deviate them from that responsibility. They must understand this. The prestige of the institutions, which the country wants so dearly to maintain at a high level, depends on this.

The unrestricted freedom of the press that fortunately exists in the country is a guarantee for all the other freedoms. It must, therefore, be zealously defended and protected. No one but the police forces are called to attend to this constitutional duty. Their behavior during the current democratic regime has deserved the respect of the citizens, and it should not be tarnished by incidents such as the one that has provoked our protest. To safeguard the prestige of the Civil Guard, an inquest must be held immediately to find out who is responsible for these incidents and bring charges against them. Peru prides itself on the absolute freedom of the press, reestablished in 1980, and hopes that it will be maintained as spotless as possible.

POLICE TURN FRG TERRORIST OVER TO CRIMINAL JUDGE

PY200255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2201 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Lima, 19 May (AFP) -- The Peruvian Investigative Police reported today that West German citizen Renata Hehr had participated in at least 25 terrorist attacks in Peru.

She was detained on 3 May in Arequipa, 1,000 km south of Lima, and accused of being a terrorist. She was placed under the jurisdiction of the criminal judge of Arequipa yesterday, so that he could complete the investigations and decide on the case.

The police reported that Renata Hehr, from Verden, FRG, traveled twice to Peru, once in 1978 and again in 1980, and that she operated with Peruvian extremists in the cities of Cusco, Puno and Arequipa, participating also in several dynamite and arson attacks.

Among these, the police mentioned attacks against stores, banks, power line towers, electricity stations, radio stations and the Peruvian-U.S. Cultural Institute of Arequipa.

The police indicated that Hehr claims that she had been induced to commit these actions by Peruvian Alberto Segura of the Shining Path terrorist group. They concluded by saying that a good quantity of dynamite sticks, weapons and subversive propaganda was found in Hehr's house.

FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD MEETING IN SAN SALVADOR

PA200130 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 19 May (AFP) -- The foreign ministers of El Salvador and Guatemala and the deputy foreign secretary of Honduras met this afternoon at Salvadoran Foreign Ministry. The three were analyzing the position that they will take next week in Panama at the new round of talks on the Central American situation promoted by the Contadora Group, sources close to the Foreign Ministry said.

Acting Costa Rican Foreign Minister Ekhart Peters was still awaited. Costa Rica and the other three Central American countries have established a common front from which only Nicaragua is excluded.

The press had no access to today's closed-door meeting which took place after a luncheon hosted by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez. The first to arrive at the meeting was Eduardo Castillo from Guatemala, who made no statement. He was followed by Arnulfo Pineda from Honduras, substituting for Edgardo Paz, who is under medical treatment. Peters from Costa Rica was expected to arrive later this afternoon.

Communique on Contadora Agenda

PA200159 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0056 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] San Salvador, 19 May (ACAN-EFE) -- While the foreign ministers from Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador are still meeting here, they have released a joint communique in which they announce "observations" to the agenda proposed by the Contadora Group for its next meeting, to be held in Panama at the end of this month.

Fidel Chavez Mena from El Salvador is still meeting with Eduardo Castillo Arriola from Guatemala and the acting foreign ministers of Honduras and Costa Rica, Arnulfo Pineda Lopez and Ekhart Peters.

At 1700 (2300 GMT) the four foreign ministers issued an official note in which they said, "We agree to jointly make observations to the proceedings and method of the program proposed to us by the Contadora Group" for the meeting to be held in Panama.

The communique added that these observations have already been forwarded but does it not specify what they are or what point of the proposed program has been questioned by the four foreign ministers.

At the previous meeting, also held in Panama, Nicaragua insisted on participating in all the meetings that the Contadora Group held with their colleagues from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala.

However, under pressure from the four Central American countries, the foreign ministers from Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia, which make up the Contadora Group, named after a Panamanian island, met separately with their colleagues from Central America, without the presence of Nicaragua. The official communique added that the four foreign ministers "express their intention to continue struggling for the common peace and will therefore attend the Panama meeting."

The meeting underway this afternoon at the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry began at 1600 (2200 GMT), after Chavez Mena, Castillo Arriola, and Pineda Lopez had waited since noon for their Costa Rican colleague, who was delayed due to flight problems.

According to Foreign Ministry sources, the four foreign ministers will continue meeting into the night and it is very possible that they will return to their respective countries tomorrow morning. All four countries have repeatedly expressed their support for the negotiations initiated by the Contadora Group and believe that any negotiation should be based on four points: Arms control, the suspension of arms traffic, the intensification of the commercial relations, and the strengthening of democratic institutions.

COSTA RICA

MONGE ON NICARAGUA TALKS, CONTADORA EFFORTS

PA191822 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0029 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpt] San Jose, 19 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge today described as an achievement the high-level talks held in the past few months with Nicaragua.

"As long as there is communication, there is no violence," the president said, noting the importance of the dialogue carried out with the participation of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, which compose the "Contadora Group."

Regarding the observers to be sent by these countries to the northern border with Nicaragua, the president said that the country has no more resources to facilitate the task entrusted to them.

However, Monge stated, they will enjoy complete and absolute autonomy in fulfilling their mission.

Regarding possible Panamanian cooperation in sending helicopters to transport the observers from the four Contadora Group countries, the chief of state told ACAN-EFE that no official request has been made.

However, he said that if Panama were to provide this service for the delegates of that country and those of Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia, their task would be greatly facilitated, because the terrain they will have to tour is a very mountainous and humid, and in some parts adequate roads do not exist.

OFFICIAL ON JOINT MEETING WITH NICARAGUA

PA191743 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Representatives of the joint Nicaraguan-Costa Rican commission, which is composed of deputy ministers of the two countries, met in Managua on 16 and 17 May. The results of this meeting were announced this afternoon during a news conference by Manuel Carballo Quintana, deputy minister of the presidency, who acted as coordinator for the Costa Rican representatives.

The Costa Rican and Nicaraguan authorities each made firm promises to respect the other's sovereignty and to make every effort to ensure that their respective territories are not used for actions that jeopardize peace and tranquillity in the two countries.

The joint commission discussed the arrival of the Contadora Group observers who, at Costa Rica's request, will carry out an inspection tour of the northern border area.

Nicaragua initially expressed (?opposition) to the idea of having an OAS [as heard] observation group oversee activities on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border, but the Sandinist government later changed its position. Costa Rica explained the scope of the Contadora Group's efforts and its intention to prove our neutrality. After this, Nicaragua expressed no objection and even invited the observers to visit that country after they have completed their work in Costa Rica.

At the meeting, the repeated mutual charges of air and land violations were discussed. Deputy Minister Carballo Quintana said that on this issue there was also an expressed willingness to try and avoid these actions. Nicaragua expressed concern over the counterrevolutionary activities that, according to the Sandinists, are to a great extent launched from Costa Rica. Through its representatives in the joint commission, Costa Rica pledged to continue efforts to maintain its neutrality.

Regarding the fate of two Costa Ricans who have been arrested and are being held in Nicaraguan jails, Carballo said that they would not be released as yet. He said that the Sandinist authorities maintain that the Costa Ricans have admitted to being counter-revolutionaries and members of one of the groups that are struggling to overthrow the Nicaraguan regime.

The Nicaraguan claim that the two Costa Ricans were arrested in Nicaraguan territory, while Costa Rica says that the arrests was made on its side of the border. The Sandinists have promised to arraign the two Costa Ricans in civil courts and to provide every facility for them to recieve adequate defense, Carballo said.

Finally, Carballo Quintana said that the two countries reiterated their determination to promote and exhaust all the necessary meausres within their jurisdictional limits to solve the border problems.

The two delegations reaffirmed their convinction that direct, frank bilateral talks like those conducted by the joint commission are an appropriate means of resolving any discrepancies or misunderstandings that might occur. The two delegations agreed that the fourth joint commission meeting will be held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in July Carballo Quintana said.

EL SALVADOR

AIR FORCE PLANE CRASHES FROM MECHANICAL FAILURE

PA191540 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Salvadoran Air Force spokesmen at noon today denied that an A-37 Dragonfly combat plane delivered approximately a year ago to the Salvadoran Air Force by the U.S. Government had been downed as a result of an attack. The spokesmen explained that the aircraft crashed somewhere in the southern part of the country between San Vicente and La Paz departments due to mechanical failure.

The information obtained at noon today by this station's news office unofficially reported that the plane, identified as No 420 of the Salvadoran Air Force, was being tested by two pilots in a reconnaissance flight over the new Comalapa airport area after having been equipped witha new turbine. So far, the Salvadoran Air Force has not revealed the exact location of the crash. The two pilots ejected and parachuted to safety.

We repeat, two pilots were unharmed at 1015 this morning when the controls of an A-37 Dragonfly combat plane being tested after having been equipped with a new turbine by Air Force mechanics failed to respond, causing the aircraft to crash somewhere in the southern part of the country between San Vicente and La Paz Departments, according to initial reports received by this station.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Claims Air Force Plane Downed

PA191739 (Clandestine) Radio Vemceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 19 May 83

[War bulletin released by the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front Command, on 18 May in Morazan -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today at 0500, members of the Atlacatl Battalion advanced from positions southwest of Jocoaitique toward the interior and the surrounding heights. At 1000, enemy soldiers had taken over Jocoaitique, and other soldiers were trying to advance farther north, heading for Perkin. In this move, the enemy was supported by A-37 planes. Up to this time our units had only been observing the movements of the Atlacatl Battalion.

At this same hour, an 81-mm mortar battery of our Amilcar Hernandez, alias Commander Adan, Supporting Weapons Battalion initiatited harassment fire on positions held by the Atlacatl Battalion on Palacios hill, known as La Planta de Jocoaitique. Firing over 15 rounds, they inflicted numerous casualties on the enemy.

At the same hour, near Cerro del Cerron, members of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade began attacking the enemy, which was trying to move north, and completely stopped its advance.

At 1100 the enemy was acting desperately, and it received support from the Air Force in an effort to hit our mortar battery. An A-37 plane began firing rockets on our positions. At that point, the antiaircraft security unit protecting our mortar battery, which included three 50-cal machineguns and four M-60 machineguns, began observing the enemy plane's course, waiting for the best chance to open fire against it.

At 1130, the A-37 plane entered our antiaircraft unit's firing range and our unit began firing heavily at it. They hit the target and forced the enemy plane to withdraw from the area immediately, without being able to expend all its ammunition. The enemy plane quickly headed southwest. A few hours later, we learned that the plane had fallen in La Paz Department, near the Lempa River, while trying to land in the airport at Comalapa.

Our antiaircraft units had been studying the enemy planes' behavior for days, as well as their actions in support of the infantry to detect and attack our artillery units.

Due to our increase in firepower, our mortar battery for this operation included a security unit to ambush the enemy planes that entered those areas where our fire was most heavily concentrated.

The downing of this A-37 plane by the antiaircraft unit of our support weapons battalion in the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade is a great victory for the FMLN forces.

A few hours ago, we told the enemy that despite its technology we do not fear it and we will defeat it.

Despite their low effectiveness in combat against our units, the A-37's represent the enemy infantry's phsychological backbone. This battle reflects the advance of the FMLN's military capacity and the beginning of the enemy air force's defeat, with the downing of the first combat plane using organized antiaircraft fire.

As was to be expected, Coprefa, [Armed Forces Press Committee] reported that the plane had fallen due to mechanical failure. However, there have been many other such lies. Most significant among these were its various stories when we downed the helicopter in which Colonel Castillo was flying.

Coprefa can go on telling lies, but we warn them that one of these days one of their A-37's will fall directly into our controlled area, and their lies will have to cease.

The FMLN is winning the war! Neither Reagan's millions nor the U.S. advisers will stop our victory! Our advance is unstoppable! Revolution or death, we will win! [Signed] Commander Joaquin Villalobos, Commander Ana Sonia Medina, Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, Commander Mercedes Del Carmen Letona, Commander Jorge Melendez, Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Commander Juan Ramon Medrano

Support Weapons Battalion Described

PA191906 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpts] The support weapons battalion that downed the U.S.-made A-37 plane has been organized step by step, from victory to victory, until it has become a specialized unit that effectively accompanies the columns and battalions of the Commander Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade.

The creation of the Amilcar Hernandez Support Weapons Battalion dates back to 1980, when the people's force fighting the dictatorship was beginning to launch those heroic and bold attacks on the enemy's headquarters. It was in January 1980, during a heroic attack on the national guard's central headquarters, that the first artillery piece appeared, built through the revolutionary forces' creativity. It caused the first enemy casualties, as well as significant damages to the national headquarters. We have been improving our weapons ever since.

In November 1982, the Amilcar Hernandez, alias Commander Adan, Support Weapons Battalion reached its maximum power, when our military forces seized from the troops in Gotera two .50-cal machineguns and two 120-mm mortars. Now we have support weapons of all kinds. We can open any type of fire on any target. Now we can satisfy the desire of the dictatorship's troops; all they have to do is approach our positions to receive any fire they may want. We have stopped enemy advances, disorganizing their ranks, making them disperse, inflicting numerous casualties.

Now the Amilcar Hernandez, alias Commander Adan, Support Weapons Battalion, which has become a powerful and effective support force, is getting ready to deal new blows to the enemy and to obtain new victories for the people.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER GOES TO SAN SALVADOR MEETING

PA191637 Panama CITY ACAN in Spanish 1514 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola left today for El Salvador to meet with the deputy [as received] ministers of that country, Honduras and Costa Rica, it was officially reported.

According to the source, the participants in the meeting will draft a proposal for the upcoming meeting of foreign ministers of the "Contadora Group" with their Central American colleagues, scheduled to be held at the end of May in Panama.

Foreign Ministry sources told ACAN-EFE that Guatemala reiterated its position that "the Central Americans have sole responsibility" for searching for solutions to secure peace in the area, and that the mission of the "Contadora Group" must be exclusively a "friendly" one.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN CAPITAL INJURES SIX POLICEMEN

PA192255 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpts] Guatemalan Army soldiers were conducting search and security operations all morning in Guatemala City's large Zone 5. Military units, properly supported by artillery-equipped jeeps and trucks, carried out an exhaustive search for the subversives responsible for the explosion of terrorist bombs at 10th Avenue and 23d Street in Zone 4.

The large military operation took place after a Claymore mine exploded at 0600, injuring six people.

Two subversives, presumably guerrillas, detonated the bomb in Zone 4, early this morning. Six mobile military policemen were seriously injured.

According to reports received by police authorities, during the early morning hours two suspects were seen riding on a motorcycle on 23d Street and 12th Avenue in Zone 5. These individuals placed the Claymore mine on the street and detonated it when the truck with the mobile military policemen passed. Then they fled on the motorcycle.

ORPA Claims Bomb Attack Credit

PA191728 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1614 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 19 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- Some 30 military policemen were killed and others wounded when a bomb exploded in front of the national stadium of this capital as a police convoy was passing, leftwing guerrillas have announced.

A government spokesman said that only six policemen were killed. He added that a land mine was activated, apparently by remote control, and that this was followed by sniper fire. Leftwing guerrillas of the Armed Peoples Organization (ORPA) claimed credit for the attack in telephone calls to local newspapers.

Meanwhile, the opposition press reported that three members of a Guatemalan family were killed Tuesday night in their home in Gualan, in the eastern province of Zacapa. A statement released in Mexico City by the opposition news service ENFOPRENSA stated that security force members were responsible for the killings.

HAVANA REPORTS RECENT SUCCESSFUL URNG ACTION

PA191946 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Guerrilla commandos of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, attacked a military convoy of the Guatemalan Army, inflicting many casualties, destroying two [word indistinct] trucks, and damaging an armored vehicle.

According to a URNG communique, the Guatemalan military high command sent three A-37 planes and two helicopter gunships to support the attacked convoy, which included over 100 soldiers.

An Army squad escaped the ambush (?which had been laid) on the Pan-American Highway, near (Xipol) Village in Quiche Department, but sustained seven casualties in a subsequent clash with the guerrillas.

The bulletin added that Gen Efrain Rios Montt's regime launched a big air operation to transfer the dead and injured to the capital, while the guerrillas withdrew from the area without sustaining any casualties.

BANK OF GUATEMALA REPORTS ON NATIONAL DEBT

PA191209 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpts] According to the latest statistics reported by the Bank of Guatemala, the Guatemalan Government's national debt is rapidly approaching 2 billion quetzales. Toward the end of last year, the monthly growth rate surpassed all historical precedents.

The government's national debt was 1,583,000,000 quetzales in November 1982, after uninterrupted growth that began in June, 3 months after the installation of the new government. The average increase of the national debt was of 94,000,000 quetzales per month during the period September-November 1982.

Today the "Here's the World" newscast visited the Bank of Guatemala's public relations office to try and get information on the figures regarding the months after November. The following is the report of the "Here's the World's" newscast from the bank: [begin recording] [question by unidentified reporter] We are here to interview (Eduardo Pena), Bank of Guatemala Public Relations director. We would like to know, what was the increase of the national debt in 1982 as compared with 1981?

[Pena] I have some figures here, but if you will allow me I would prefer to consult the Department of Economic Studies to verify that these figures are exact. [telephone dialing and muffled voices heard] Yes, the figures I have verified show that in 1982 the national debt increased by 596,800,000 quetzales over the 1981 figures. This national debt is divided in two parts: the domestic debt, which increased by 371 million quetzales when compared to 1981, and the foreign debt, which increased by 225,800,000 quetzales. [end recording]

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN CONSUL REQUESTS POLITICAL ASYLUM

PA200432 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The Honduran Foreign Secretariat reported today that Misael Brenes, Nicaraguan consul in Choluteca Department, decided to request political asylum and protection from the Honduran Government today. According to the Foreign Secretariat, Brenes said in Honduras that he does not agree with the domestic and foreign policy of the Sandinist government.

BRIDGES, ACCESS ROADS TO CAPITAL UNDER GUARD

PA200400 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 May 83 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Soldiers have been guarding all the bridges in the capital, as a preventive measure in view of the intensification of the internal armed struggle in Nicaragua. The practice of guarding bridges and entrances to the city has been carried out sporadically in the past, especially during the night hours. This security measure is now in effect 24 hours a day. The high command decision is aimed at safeguarding citizens' security and preventing strange elements from disrupting routes, which are necessary for productive activities.

It is a known fact that, in their desperation, members of the Nicaraguan Government junta, have gone as far as to charge, without any proof, that the Honduran Armed Forces are providing logistical support to the armed rebels.

However, Nicaragua has not been able to confirm these charges. Therefore, we have taken measures aimed at preventing any Sandinist outrage in our homeland, any outrage which they may carry out in order to get world attention and to heighten the nationalistic feelings of the Nicaraguan people, since they have not been successful in stopping the guerrilla offensive.

SANDINIST MEMBER ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL ENTRY

PA200101 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 2231 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Choluteca, Honduras -- The Department of National Investigation [DNI] has arrested a Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] member who had tried to enter the country three times near Fraternidad. However, because he had no money to stay in the country, the immigration official denied him the appropriate permit. Since he was unable to achieve his goal, he entered the country where the border is unguarded.

In addition to forged documents, he carried several CDS identity cards of persons whom he advised and instructed on aspects of the control of citizens in various suburbs of Managua and other large Nicaraguan cities. According to his own statement, the arrested individual is a Guatemalan citizen who lived in Nicaragua for several months. However, the authorities investigated and verified that he lived in Nicaragua for more than 2 years. The Guatemalan citizen (Carlos Raul Fernandez Pereira) was arrested in Choluteca on 19 May. He had entered the country on the same day through a so-called blind spot along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border near Fraternidad.

It is possible that he intended to enter Honduras because the Nicaraguan Army needs to exercise constant vigilance in the country and to obtain, through whatever means, all manner of information, especially military information, caring little who gets blamed [15-second break in transmission]

[Carlos Raul Fernandez Pereira) has the title professor and this facilities his work as adviser to the CDS members who were also taught typing and other subjects that helped them in their vigilance and control of suburban citizens and in keeping the necessary files.

Our source said that after intense questioning, (Fernandez) will be expelled to Guatemala, where he could surely run into problems with the authorities. Tomorrow we will give our listeners an intervieew with (Fernandez Pereira).

GUNMEN KILL MILITARY JUDGE IN SAN PEDRO SULA

PA191747 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 May 83 p 40

[Excerpts] San Pedro Sula -- Sublieutenatn German Luis Sanchez Paredes, jusge of the first military court of the 105th Infantry Brigade, was killed yesterday by two unidentified gunmen who got off a motorcycle and pumped four bullets into his body.

The murder occurred at approximately 0745 on the beltway between 3d and 4th avenues, section 2 West, in front of house 305. Vehicle and pedestrain traffic is very light in the area at this hour.

Residents said they saw Sanchez Paredes walk by every day at the same hour on his way to his office at the 105th Brigade headquarters, "where the 3d Infantry Battalion" used to operate. This has led to the belief that Sanchez Paredes' assailants knew of his movements, which began at his home located in the city's northwest sector.

The police arrested several suspects yesterday but declined comment on the investigation. It has been reported that Sanchez Paredes was wearing a uniform, and that his 30-cal pistol was stolen.

In his position as judge, Sanchez Paredes was a relentless prosecutor of military violators of the law. He exerted pressures for the arrest of the policemen who fired at two citizens as they left the "Golden Cage" nightclub. He also sent to jail a sergeant who killed one of his colleagues in "Lucky," and the policemen who fired at two lawyers on 4 December, 1982 and who were later set free by the common courts.

NICARAGUA

U.S. YACHTS RELEASED; U.S. REACTION CITED

PA191344 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Following a routine inspection after being intercepted a few miles from the Nicaraguan coast near the port of San Juan del Sur, the revolutionary government yesterday authorized three U.S. yachts to sail on to Costa Rica and Panama. The vessels are the "Pajaro Solitario," the "Lorelei," and the ("Seisi"). According to (Melvin David Dawson), captain of the seven crewmen, a storm made them stray from their course, forcing them toward the Nicaraguan coast.

(Dawson) was authorized to travel to Managua with Julio Cesar Aviles, the Foreign Ministry's consular director, to phone his relatives in the United States and to explain the situation of the three vessels and their occupants. Afterward, he expressed his gratitude for the attention and good treatment received from the Sandinist naval authorities.

Meanwhile, in the United States, several Reagan government officials and some of the news media tried in vain to describe the case of the three sailboats intercepted in Nicaragua as a political incident.

Havana on Release

PA191911 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Seven U.S. citizens, who had been detained while sailing three yachts in Nicaraguan waters, left yesterday from the Nicaraguan port of San Juan del Sur. Shortly before leaving, (Melvin David Dawson), the captain of one of the Yachts, disclaimed the U.S. State Department assertion that they had been detained in Nicaraguan waters.

COSTA RICANS TO BE TRIED BY PEOPLE'S TRIBUNALS

PA191954 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] An AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA report indicates that Costa Rican counterrevolutionaries will be tried by the people's tribunal. Carlos Arguello [deputy justice minister] has announced that the two counterrevolutionaries who were captured by the Sandinist Armed Forces on the San Juan River on the border with Costa Rica will be tried by the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals for violating the law on order and the maintenance of public security. Arguello made the announcement at Sandino airport when he was seeing off the delegation of Costa Rican deputy ministers who spoke with their Nicaraguan counterparts on bilateral subjects, especially border problems.

Costa Ricans Roberto Quesada Mejia and Juan Jose Quesada Pena in a news conference on 13 May confessed their links with the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde which has its operations base in Costa Rican territory. Deputy Interior Minister Commander Rene Vivas said that the two Costa Ricans had committed crimes against the people and had violated Nicaraguan laws. Therefore, they will be submitted to the national justice.

WHEELOCK SAYS REAGAN 'ENDANGERS HUMANKIND'

PA200417 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] In speaking of the politico-military situation faced by Nicaragua due to imperialist aggression, Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, said: Our people are good patriots and that is why we have trust; and a nation such as Honduras that serves as a bridge to the counterrevolutionary bands, a nation such as the United States and a President such as Ronald Reagan who has become an international delinquent [sentence incomplete].

Commander Wheelock made this remark during an event held at the Production national directorate. He added: Today we could send the (Knox) message [not further identified] to the U.S. President because he has become a danger to humankind.

He has illegally ordered massacres against a nation and wants to overthrow a legally constituted government. This is why the people of Nicaragua and the international community that supports Nicaragua and the Security Council demand that the U.S. President resign.

OPPOSITION LEADER ON RADIO VENCEREMOS LOCATION

PA191844 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 1249 GMT 18 May 83

["The World" program interview with Cesar Avilez Haslam, member of the directorate of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, by Mayin Correa -- live]

[Excerpts] [Correa] Why were you expelled from Costa Rica?

[Avilez] The reason is somewhat euphemistic. I was told that I was compromising the Costa Rican Government's neutrality. I was instructed by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [Arde] to deliver the first war prisoner we had captured in the fighting in southern Nicaragua. I got in touch with the Costa Rican Red Cross and the government to establish the way the prisoner would be turned over. At the last minute, the Costa Rican Government officials did not appear and they told me to turn the prisoner over to the Red Cross. I did so, but it seems that the Costa Rican Government did not like that.

[Correa] Here in Panama the leftists in the news media talk about the invasion of Nicaragua by you, by the groups that are fighting for democracy. They talk of the invasion of the Somozists and your group led by Commander Pastora. Can you be termed invaders?

[Avilez] Mayin, that is ridiculous. What citizen of a country can invade his own country? Invasions are carried out by foreigners. A Nicaraguan who takes up weapons and enters his country when he has already exhausted all the peaceful means is inside his country trying to solve a domestic problem. In no way can he be called an invader. That is ridiculous. Who can invade his own country?

[Correa] How do the people receive the Cubans? I understand that there are 15,000 Cubans. There is an invasion of Cubans in Nicaragua. How do the people treat the Cubans in Nicaragua?

[Avilez] Initially when the Cuban teachers began arriving, the people received them with open arms and with the traditional Nicaraguan hospitality, but this changed as this Cuban presence became excessive, when they began to hold command positions in the Sandinist Army and when restrictions began to be established over areas. There are places in the airport where only the Cubans can enter and Nicraguans are prohibited from entering. There are places in the rural areas where they have military bases. In some of them, only the Cubans can enter while in others only the Russians can enter. The Nicaraguans are prohibited from entering. There are signs saying this. One cannot enter. Only very special people or Sandinist officials can enter. All of this began to offend the people and to make the people reject them. Someone commented to me that the famous ugly American syndrome has become the ugly Cuban syndrome in Nicaragua.

[Correa] What about THE NEW YORK TIMES report published in LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA today that indicated that in the next 3 months the communist Nicaraguan leaders will build several floating dry docks in Nicaragua's Pacific port to be used by Soviet tuna fishing boats.

[Avilez] This is old news. I knew about it since the first days of the revolutionary government. It was one of the things I denounced to Engineer Robelo when he was a member of the junta and I was in the Transportation and Public Works Ministry. Dionisio Marenco [current Nicaraguan domestic trade minister] made that commitment 6 months before the victory of the Sandinist revolution. He was sent by the FSLN National Directorate to Moscow to negotiate a number of commitments in exchange for Soviet aid. Dionisio Marenco went to Russia and negotiated a number of agreements. The communists call us traitors. Even before the 19 July victory, they had negotiated a base -- that is what they called it -- for the Soviet fishing fleet on the Pacific. Merenco personally told me that this was negotiated before the triumph. This was formally concluded in a number of secret agreements that Daniel Ortega Saavedra signed in Moscow. The Nicaraguan and Central American peoples are unaware of this.

[Correa] Let us speak of the domestic situation. Do the poor Nicaraguan people know that fighting is taking place on several fronts of the borders?

[Avilez] Mayin, only the people who live in the combat zones know what is going on. The people who live in those areas immediately join the groups that are struggling. On the northern border, this is almost a problem for the combatants of the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] because many people join them not to fight but to flee from the terror and hunger. The FDN combatants have to take those people, protect them and take them to Honduras. As a result, they are accused of kidnapping. Whole families join the FDN in that region. In the southern region where we are carrying out the struggle we have already dealt... [interrupted by Correa]

[Correa] Led by Pastora?

[Avilez] That is right. The military part is being led by Commander Pastora. We have dealt blows in Rivas. We have rescued political and civilian prisoners in the jails of Rivas. We have attacked (Cibalsa), which was the former garrison of the Somozists and is now the Sandinists' garrison. We have attacked the Pueblo Nuevo and San Jorge garrisons. Only the people join us. I can tell you since I was involved in the broadcast sector that 10 days after real fighting the the southern region began, the Arde forces had inflicted more than 200 casualties on the Sandinists, and they had inflicted about 15 casualties on us. I am talking of the dead, without including the wounded. More than 100 combatants had joined us. There included members of the Sandinist army and militias and local peasants.

[Correa] Much is said about the Miskito Indians who are fighting the communists of the Sandinist government. What happened to the Miskito Indians?

[Avilez] It would take a long time to tell you. My eyes were first opened when I accompanied Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra to the ceremony on the nationalization of the mines.

[Correa] The communists have also infiltrated the Indian regions here. We have documents about how they are working there. They defended the Sandinist revolution.

[Avilez] I accompanied Ortega during his visits to the Moravian bishops, the Catholic priests and all the respectable religious congregations of the Atlantic coast, which for years were the only ones who were concerned about the Indians.

I saw that Daniel Ortega gave instructions to break these sons of you-know-what and CIA agents so that nothing from the government would pass through the hands of the religious groups, and the Indians would learn how to lick the the Sandinists' hands. I personally heard him. The persecution of the Catholic church in Nicaragua is obvious.

[Correa] We have seen it.

[Avilez] The Panamanians have seen the film on the attacks not only on the holy father... [interrupted by Correa]

[Correa] They have already said that film was a CIA film.

[Avilez] No, that film was taken by the FSLN cameras. You saw that they never showed a close-up shot of Monsignor Obando.

[Correa] A communist here said that the film on the pope was a CIA film. I don't know how th CIA does it, to put the pope in Nicaragua. The CIA is blamed for too many things.

[Avilez] For them, everything is the CIA.

[Correa] The CIA killed Ana Maria, the Salvadoran guerrilla.

[Avilez] What are all the Salvadoran leaders doing in Managua? They live there. Radio Venceremos is in Managua. It is in kilometer 10 and 1/2 on the road to Masaya.

[Correa] Radio Venceremos is in Managua?

[Avilez] Yes, it is in Managua. All the war reports come out of there. It is a factory for war reports that are swallowed by the international news agencies -- DPA, AFP and so on.

[Correa] So the Salvadoran guerrilla Radio Venceremos is in Managua?

[Avilez] It is in Managua. It has a repeater on Chonco mountain on the Gulf of Fonseca.

[Correa] Are the 15,000 Cubans visible in Nicaragua? Are they seen in the streets?

[Avilez] The general public does not see them. There is a Cuban contingent building the Atlantic road. I was told that the road would be built in 3 months. The Somoza Government took 20 years to build the Rama section. I was told they were going to build a road to the mine region, and that they were all-powerful and would build it in 3 months. Three years have passed, and they have yet to build it. There are about 500 Cubans from the construction industry involved in this. There is another group of more than 1,000 Cubans involved in the construction of the sugar mill that in financed by Al-Qadhadhafi. There is another group of more than 1,000 Cubans in the construction project... [Correa interrupts]

[Correa] Al-Qadhadhafi is very involved there? The Jews here don't know that Al-Qadhadhafi is involved there. He is the Jews' main enemy.

[Avilez] Those airplanes that were detained in Brazil supposedly with medicine for Colombia were coming with explosives for Nicaragua. Why should a government have to import explosives in a concealed manner? There is no reason why explosives imported for construction should be concealed. Two of those planes were full of explosives. Part of that is going to the Salvadoran guerrillas, to destroy bridges, power lines and Salvadoran economy.

[Correa] Besides the 15,000 Cubans who have invaded Nicaragua, are there people from other communist countries? They are the people whom they call the internationalists, who are nothing but invaders.

[Avilez] The Bulgarians are building a port on the Atlantic which is also another military base. It is near El Bluff port. It is being built by the Bulgarians, and the Nicaraguans cannot enter. The Russian presence is big, but it is a presence of leadership. The ambassador orders. Of course, they use U.S. cars. They don't use Lada cars. They sell the Lada cars to the poor people of Central America. They use Cadillacs, Buicks, and Lincoln Continentals. There are also PLO members in the air force. I must mention that those piloting the Nicaraguan Air Force airplanes are not Nicaraguans. On 11 May there was a battle on the Indio and Maiz rivers. We sustained 7 casualties and they sustained 50 casualties. The following day we saw push-pull [in English] airplanes, which are small twin-engine planes. I imagine they were piloted by foreigners because they could not understand those using the radios below and they strafed the Sandinist Army. The ones below had to down them. The Sandinist army was strafed by the PLO members or Bulgarians who pilot their planes. They attacked each other and downed a plane. There are Argentines, Montoneros, Syrians, Korean, and Vietnamese.

[Correa] Do you think Pastora will be defeated in 2 months?

[Avilez] There is no way they can defeat a movement of and by the people.

In the Atlantic coast there is an assault brigade made up solely of Cubans who are guarding some Russian installations in the (Laguna de Paraha Tigui) which is north of Puerto Cabezas. There are some Russian installations in which the Nicaraguans cannot enter. They are guarded by a Cuban assault bridage. It is solely made up of Cubans.

FIDEL CASTRO SPEAKS AT PEASANTS DAY CEREMONY

FL181325 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2129 GMT 18 May 83

[Speech by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, at the national commemoration of Peasants Day, held at San Antonio de los Banos Municipality, Havana Province, the afternoon of 17 May -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade leaders of the party and the government, comrade leaders of the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], comrade peasants, comrades of San Antonio de los Banos [applause], fellow countrymen, Comrade Pepe [Jose Ramirez Cruz] was supposed to deliver the closing remarks of the ceremony. [laughter] And of course, he did. But as I arrived here, the first thing Pepe told me was that he had a sore throat. [laughter] And since Pepe has that kind of hoarse voice, I told him: But Pepe, you always have a sore throat. No, no, he said, it's just that today I feel worse. [laughter] I said: No, but when you start speaking your voice gets sharper, your vocal chords get hot and you become inspired. And sure enough, that is the way it was.

I have heard manificent speeches. Comrade Manolo's [Manolo Gonzalez] speech, the speech of the young comrade from the Republic of Chile [cane mill] representing the vanguard, as well as the speech of Comrade Pepe. Therefore, I will try to be brief [subdued laughter] because the basic data which I could have mentioned here have already been noted and I don't want to repeat them. Pepe gave me three small pages with some information which he has already given out, [laughter] and I am not going to bore the audience and the public with the data. I had thought about the same thing because there are some data here which are very interesting. [laughter, applause] He was saying that I always have something new. I cannot always have something new. Some are renewed, such as the ANAP. No, but the ANAP is a reformation always in full flower and always vigorous.

[Someone shouts from the crowd:] Something new from Nicaragua!

Jose Ramirez Cruz: Yes, certainly. I failed to mention that there is a representation here from the (?ANAP) of Nicaragua.

Fidel Castro: You didn't mention it, but Manolo Ortega [television announcer] did mention that we had comrades here from Nicaragua, representatives [words indistinct]. [prolonged applause] Nicaragua is now in the agrarian reform phase and in the phase of revolutionary changes, and it is certainly suffering imperialist aggressions, copied letter by letter from aggressions they perpetrated against us. Now the Yankees have even taken away their sugar quota. Of some 60,000 tons Nicaragua had a right to sell there, they have reduced it to 6,000. And they are threatening new economic measures.

The Yankees, as is well known, have already organized subversion and counter-revolution. From neighboring countries they are launching wave after wave of counter-revolutionary bandits -- the Somozists and the so-called dissidents who have given each other the devil's embrace. It happenend there just like it happened here.

When the revolutionary laws were enacted, there were some who used to say they were revolutionaries, including some who had been against Batista. They used to say no, we would never join them. [laughter] On 17 April -- although they had covered it up, they didn't do it like they are doing in Nicaragua. We must say that the CIA of 1959 and the 1959 administration was a little more intelligent than the present administration because, in Cuba, they tried to find figureheads. And some of the politicians, because they had been toppled on 10 March, were against Batista. They used to say: No, no, we don't want to have anything to do with the Batista people.] The Yankees used to say these are democratic people. Can you imagine what kind of democratic people they were? Landowners, thieves who had become millionaires while in government, embezzlers of all types, politicians of all types, but none of them were members of the Batista group. There were some who, of course, did not like the revolutionary laws. They had opposed Batista, but as soon as the revolutionary laws were enacted, they changed. They said they would not join. At Giron they were united. There everyone, the henchmen -- unbelievable, gentlemen -- people who had murdered their comrades, they were there together with people who called themselves revolutionaries at the time.

In Nicaragua, imperialism began with the Somozists. It did not exclude the Batista men publicly; instead, it began with the Somozists. It organized, recruited and armed them openly. It initiated all these attacks against Nicaragua which the pseudorevolutionary elements and later the counterrevolutionaries joined. Some of these pseudorevolutionaries believed there was only one counterrevolution. But there were two counterrevolutions, that of the Somozists and theirs. They did not realize there was a single counterrevolution. Some of them who emerged with the airs of liberators, emulators of Che, who said they were going to liberate Guatemala -- I have no idea which countries in the area -- wound up in a devil's embrace with the Somozists. It is incredible what this lesson of history can teach us. Those are the lessons the Nicaraguans are learning today. They are living their own Escambray.

You probably remember what went on here. You certainly can remember. There were times when there were bandits in all the provinces, including Havana Province. There were still some weeds and scum in some places suitable for the bands. Today in Havana there is not even...[leaves thought unfinished] Well, it is difficult to find a small weed on a small key somewhere. It is very difficult.

[Changing the subject, apparently in response to someone] Yes, I believe there are stone fences in some places. The cooperatives are requesting two bulldozers to reclaim some 30 caballerias, they say. Yes, you are speaking about Havana now, are you not? Did Havana not finish in first place. [laughter from the audience] Of course, at a certain time there were bandits in all provinces. I can remember that when traveling on the national highway....[leaves thought unfinished] In those days the technology of burning the cane before cutting it with harvesters was not in use. But one could see the canefields on fire between Matanzas and Villa Clara.

The struggle was arduous. It lasted for years. Doubtlessly, the Sandinists will have to struggle for many years because there they have borders. That gives the counterrevolutionaries certain advantages because they have a way of receiving arms and supplies. The counterrevolutionaries here did not have borders and tried to support themselves with airdrops of arms on the coastline, but we had almost all of them under control.

But, they also have disadvantages by having borders, because those counterrevolutionaries develop a border mentality and every time things get bad they run for the border again. So, the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries have their advantages and disadvantages. But the most important thing is that the Nicaraguan people are united, a militant people, a fighting people, a courageous people, a heroic people, determined to defend the revolution. [applause]

From experience you know that a revolutionary process supported by the masses cannot be defeated. It is impossible. It is a serious historical mistake to get caught in that wasps' nest, which is a people in revolution. [applause]

History, beginning with the Bolshevik revolution, before that, since the French revolutin....[leaves thought unfinished] There they had to struggle against the enemy attacking from the border and against internal uprisings, and they won. The people, the humble people manufactured arms, organized themselves, and fought and defeated all other powers. The same thing happened with the Bolshevik revolution. It was attacked by a number of countries, shaken by internal turmoils and uprisings, and they were victorious.

We have the modest example of our revoluton, which has for nearly 25 years resisted imperialism's aggression and is ready to resist more; ready to resist another 25 years. We can see in history, as an open book, the Nicaraguan experience, exactly, the same thing. That is why Peasants Day is also a day of solidarity with the Nicaraguan peasants and revolution. [applause]

It has been pointed out here why Havana Province was selected as the host province of the Peasants Day commemoration. It was its efforts, its work, the result of its cooperative effort, having 46 percent of its lands, no, 39 percent, almost 40 percent of its lands, 39.4 percent integrated into cooperatives. Everybody knows that the cooperative movement is more difficult in Havana. There is a reason for that. In Havana there is a more developed type of agriculture. In Havana, 3 caballerias, or 4 caballerias, or 5 caballerias constitute an intensive cultivation of tomatoes or potatoes, a fabulous source of income. Five caballerias in the mountains in Oriente is not the same thing. The proximity to the capital [is another factor]. There is more individual wealth.

These are producers that, although small, within limits have a large income. Due to this, cooperative work becomes more difficult in Havana Province. It advances more rapidly in the poorer areas, in the poorer provinces, because the advantages of the cooperatives become more evident, clearer, it cannot be denied, are more palpable there. Nevertheless, we have to say that in provinces such as Ciego de Avila and others, which have red soil as in Havana and high productivity in vegetables and tubers, [the peasants] joined the cooperatives. I know cases of peasants who were at a very good economic level, even at a good technical level, and they became the standard-bearers of the cooperative movement.

In those cases, of course, one has to appeal to patriotism. One has to appeal to the peasants' consciousness. One has to appeal to their spirit of progress. One has to use conviction, persuasion. Even though to the peasant the cooperative might not represent an advance with respect to his individual status, nevertheless it does represent an advance for the country, for the fatherland, for the people, for the revolution. But it is more difficult. Someone asked: What do you expect from this? To gain a cooperative member in Havana requires the effort needed to gain or persuade five in any other region of the country. So, having integrated into cooperatives nearly 40 percent of Havana Province's land represents notable progress. The national average is 46 percent and Havana has reached 40 already, 39.4 percent.

It was also explained how the plan was so successful in this municipality how the co-operativized land increased from 30 percent to 53 percent. This was achieved not only *because of the size*, but also the strength and enthusiasm of the cooperative movement in the municipality, and the intention is to reach a much higher level in 1984; some optimists believe that the cooperative movement will reach its final goal in 1984. All this shows that despite the difficulties, the work of organization and persuasion, the work of the ANAP and the party has a very great importance, as shown in San Antonio de los Banos, where this notable progress has been achieved and the idea has been conceived, supported by the party, that total cooperativization may perhaps be reached by the end of 1984. Well, you should not be in a hurry; even if you cannot do it in 1984, 1985, or 1986, the movement shows all the quality based on the principles it upholds. There is no hurry; it may be done in 1990 and we will not reproach you if you do not achieve it. However, we applaud this optimism and this intention.

The competition between Guira and San Antonio has also been explained here, and they are municipalities with good farmers. In this provincial competition within the national competition, there is great merit in the fact that San Antonio has achieved this result. Some diplomats have been distributed here to those that have reached over 50 percent. There are several other municipalites in the province which have reached over 50 percent and which have already received their diplomas. And there is one, Santa Cruz, which has reached 100 percent.

There is something else that should be said. I believe that the Havana Province farmers, the Havana peasants, the Havana cooperatives, the agricultural enterprises of Havana, the farm workers of Havana Province, the leadership of the farmers and the party leadership deserve special recognition [applause], because we all know about the conditions under which farming has developed in the past year. Today is 17 May and in less than 1 year we have had in this province, during the spring and summer, two tornadoes or, rather, two great, gigantic storms which flooded the province, ruined the crops, destroyed homes, communication lines, railways, installations, and everything. They were two tornadoes that were not so much characterized by strong winds as by rains, which considerably affected some plantations, the banana plantations among others. Right in the harvest season we had three real winter tornadoes. In the so-called dry season it rained as much in 3 months as it rained in the spring. Although this was a phenomenon affecting the whole country, it was particularly serious in the western provinces, particularly in Havana Province. As we know, the largest tomato and potato plantations are in Havana Province; the largest tobacco plantations for export are also here in this province, and it was truly a natural disaster. It was said that it caused us more economic damage than Hurricane Flora which cost many human lives and did considerable economic damange; but those winter tornadoes did more damage to the country than Flora. They took place right in the sugarcane harvest season. The harvest was going very well indeed until the first winter tornado hit. The outputs were higher than had been estimated; sugar production was higher than foreseen in the plans and the plan would be fulfilled and surpassed in one of the best harvests. But those rains out of season caused a real disaster to the harvet. There are sugarmills which have been standing idle for 70 days, above all sugarmills in low areas with the plants under water. A special effort, a heroic effort, was necessary throughout the country, and it should be said that almost as much cane as was foreseen in the plans has now been cut. However, the total amount planned to be cut and transported will not be reached, because there are sugarmills, as I have said, that have stood idle for 40, 50, or 70 days and it has been impossible to enter them with a truck, cart, tractor, or anything. Not only the harvest, but also the yield of the sugarcane was affected. Instead of yielding 12 [unit not explained] and sometimes 13 or 14, with a national average of something over 12, the rains caused the yields to drop by 2 in February and this continued in March and April.

Because of the moisture of the soil and the cane, the sugarcane begins to grow, as you know it will when there is rain and some heat, and uses the sugar as a form of energy to grow, and the yield drops. The yield which should be over 12 is somewhat over 10. This means that the rains have reduced our sugarcane yield by 20 percent. In 1 million tons, 20 percent means 200,000 tons and in 5 million tons it means almost 1 million tons. It has affected us in a really very painful way, costing hundreds of millions in foreign currency, which means that we have suffered a great quantitative loss in sugarcane, because it affected not just a few provinces but the entire country.

The rains also swept away the tobacco harvest, they swept away the very fine tobacco that is grown here for processing and export. You have witnessed what happened, how the plants were raised again up to three times; the heroic efforts of the workers and the young students and of all the people who raised the tobacco plant by plant. When has it been necessary to make that kind of effort? They put up props and tied up the tobacco plants one by one, and everyone knows how many hundreds of thousands of tobacco plants there are in a caballeria. They did it up to three times, and in the end they lost it all.

The tomato harvest, which was excellent, was swept away, both the tomatoes for industry and those for consumption. The same happened with vegetable production. The banana plantations were considerably damaged, as well as the potato plantations. But if proof is needed of the heroic efforts of the field workers in this province, it is enough to say that the potato harvest, in spite of everything totaled a production of 2.4 million quintals. [applause] The yield per caballeria has been about 5,000 quintals. What would the potato harvest have been this year without the efforts made by the workers? We would not have had any potatoes now. In addition, banana production was harmed as well as the vegetables. In the end, a small volume of potatoes was even exported, so you can understand the importance it has if we export 1 ton and then they return 2 tons to us. That is, if 10,000 tons are exported, we receive 20,000 at the end of the year.

That is why, despite everything, certain quantities of potatoes are exported. We do not have sufficient refrigerated space to store them all that time, so we export some and import some. These are the ones we receive after the harvest year. We cannot always distribute them the same way for health reasons. We take special care to see that the imported potatoes are not distributed in areas having a lot of potatoes. That is why the imported potatoes are usually distributed mainly in the cities to avoid health risks.

But I believe that having attained 2.4 million quintals under those conditions and a yield [per caballeria] of nearly 5,000 quintals demonstrate the effort made. We would have attained much more than 3 million in potatoes, much more than 3 million quintals.

Other crops were completely swept away, such as the tobacco and tomatoes. They were almost completely swept away. An extra effort has become necessary. That is the one being made now by peasant and state agriculture -- planting corn, pumpkins, tubers and vegetables such as cucumbers, tomatoes, and so forth -- in order to be able to supply the population. When we saw those hurricanes -- and they were real hurricanes because in Boyeros the wind blew up to 180 kms per hour.... [leaves thought unfinished] You know the stories about the waterspouts that pass the area, blowing away everything. It was really cruel.

We held our heads in our hands thinking not only about the damage to our exports, but the effect it would have on the population. However, a superhuman effort was made and is being made to minimize the damage. For the first time, we have had to import tomato sauce and tomato paste in order to can it and give the population some amount of tomato.

But let us say, how could this happen in less than 1 year? We had a little drought during May. This extended from the end of December to the beginning of May. Today it looked like the drought was going to stop, but we have a good day, a clear day. I remembered the ceremony we had in Caujeri, and I said to myself: Every time I go to an ANAP commemoration, it rains cats and dogs. But it did not happen this year.

We must all be aware of the difficulties we have had to face. What would the consequences of such difficulties have been on the peasants in other times? What would these hurricanes have meant to them? They would have swept away the tobacco and tomato crops. They would have been subjected to poverty, hunger, total bankruptcy. Today it is totally different. Following the passing of all those hurricanes during the spring and summer of last year and this year, the party and the state immediately came to their aid to rapidly find solutions. Those who lost their homes.... [leaves thought unfinished] Do you remember how last year most of the houses destroyed by floods were built prior to 26 July? Do you remember the arrangements made to buy appliances, clothing, whatever was lost, and supplies? Our people, our workers, our peasants know that they no longer live on their own, having to bear the weight of any type of misfortune, of any calamity on their shoulders. They all know that the people will help them, and that the people help bear the weight of any type of calamity.

That is why the people support the revolution, not only because it overthrew the tyranny, not only because it struggled against imperialism, not only because it liberated the country, not only because it carried out the agrarian reform, because it nationalized the enterprises and changed the living conditions of the workers and peasants, but also because of the humane nature of the revolution, because of the humane solidarity [applause] which the revolution has developed, because of the security the revolution offers every citizen. [appaluse]

You know that if a child does not attend school it is because the family does not take him to school and keep him there. The problem here is not to find a school to send my child to; the problem is to have a child for the school that is there. The demand has changed. [laughter in the audience] Things have changed from the demand for a school for the child to a child for the school. We no longer see. Find a hospital for me... you have to run behind the politician, or the political boss to get a recommendation to be admitted into the hospital. Those poor people, abandoned and neglected, had to do that just to get the worst kind of medical attention. They had to provide at least three votes.

Today we do not have to look for a hospital for the sick person. Now the revolution's policy has practically changed to finding a sick person for the hospital. And better yet, avoid going to the hospital. Let us get vaccinated. Let us do this other thing. Let us observe health measures to avoid going to the hospital. [applause] Today we do not have to find employment for the worker. No, now it is the opposite. Find me a worker for the employment. [applause] Who would have imagined that in the country of the off season? A country with a population of 6 million inhabitants had 500,000 unemployed.

In the old days man had to drag his sack and machete. He had to look for a file [to sharpen the machete]. He had to look for everything. He had to look for food. He had to walk to cut cane. Today we have the camp, the transportation, all man needs. The clothing for cutting cane is supplied. Everything is different. In addition, the canecutting effort has been almost eradicated.

If in the past 350,000 had to cut cane, today only 100,000 cut cane. Who would have introduced mechanization in this country? Not the capitalists. They would have destroyed the equipment. They would have set it on fire. The worker today receives the equipment as a blessing from heaven because he knows it humanizes his work, because it makes it easier. The harvester does the work of 50 canecutters. The peasant accepts it as a happy event. Let the equipment come. Before now, no one would bring the equipment.

Now this is something similar [to the changes explained before]. We have to look for a man to operate the equipment. The peasant and the workers, who in the past did not want equipment, now want equipment. It is the opposite. The same thing happens with the land. We do not look for land for the man; now we look for a man for the land, because we need people in certain crops, in the tomato and tobacco crops. We have to ask the old people, those in retirement, and pay them for it, which I believe is very good. [applause] They are the ones with the experience, with the knowledge.

We have to look for students, the school in the countryside, the brigades, mobilized workers, volunteer Sundays, and so forth. It is different. There is a vast difference between the conditions of the past and of the present. Unfortunately, many peoples live as we did in the past. You cannot find a single neglected person now, a worker without a pension. What pension did the peasants have? What pension did the cane-cutters have? The men were giving their lives in the fields and, at the end... [leaves thought unfinished] some gave their lives. I remember that there were 6-peso pensions for canecutters with 35 or 40 years of work.

The revolution has changed everything. It has humanized everything. I believe that even the youngsters understand that. They did not live those days, but when we hear a young man, a representative of the youth, say all he said here, one is led to believe that the youngsters also understand. [applause] Our courageous youths, who did not experience the past, are aware of what went on. Not only do you become aware of things because you have lived them, but also because you learn about them through analysis, reasoning, logic, traditions, and relatives.

I said the revolution has that strength, that might which marked such a radical and profound change between the past and present. Pepe [Ramirez, president of the National Association of Small Farmers -- [ANAP]], spoke about the agrarian reform and briefly explained what it meant. He mentioned that 17 May, the day of the death of Niceto Perez, a day of mourning for the peasants, had been selected to proclaim the Agrarian Reform Law, and later was used to establish the ANAP. That is why you have one day on which you commemorate three events. Pepe logically said that 17 May was a commemoration not only for the peasants, but for the people in general.

The agrarian reform was a definitive act. Apparently it was easy. Now it looks easy. In those days, however, we had to challenge the enormous power of the land-owners. They owned the country. In addition, they owned the radio stations, the newspapers, the magazines. They owned the mass communications means. They owned the political parties. They owned the administration. They controlled everything. They supervised everything. Those were the bourgeois, the landowners.

Who has forgetten the Yankee enterprises? Mr so-and-so and Mr what's-his-name? Or such-and-such sugar mill? Before you could say anything to Mr so-and-so, you had to take your hat off with a lot of respect, without forgetting to say mister, which means master.

Then, they were almighty, the judge, the rural guard. Everybody had to pay court to them. Everbody tried to make them happy. They used to give presents every so often to the policeman, to the judge, to the member of the rural guard. They were the owners.

Those latifundia were enormous; some had 200,000 hectares. We spoke here about the cooperatives in the entire country. Eight or 10 companies owned nearly as much land as we have integrated into cooperatives by the country's 70,000 peasants. Who would dare challenge those enterprises? Who would dare challenge the owners of those latifundia? Who would dare put an end to that? Today it is easy to say, but what significance would such a measure have had at the time? That is, to eliminate all the large national latifundia of the national landowners. It was a great measure. It was a revolutionary measure. It was a definitive measure of the revolution. Following the Agrarian Reform Law in May, immediately after that the imperialists began organizing the Giron expedition, the counterrevolutionary bands. It has been historically demonstrated that the agrarian reform was the action that forced imperialism to attack the Cuban revolution.

The industries had not yet been nationalized, not even the sugar mills themselves. The first law that emerged and gave a severe blow to the oligarchy, and imperialism was the Agrarian Reform Law. It really was a very revolutionary law which marked the beginning of the present situation. But we do not like to just analyze history. You do not like to just analyze history; you like to make history. In reality, you have made a lot of history.

The peasants closely allied with the workers, as Jose [Ramirez] pointed out, have made a lot of history. Who put an end to the Escamray [Mountains] bandits? It was the armed workers and peasants. Who put an end to all those bands that were devastating all provinces in the country? It was the armed workers and peasants. Who fought in Giron? It was the armed workers and peasants. Who fought and fulfilled glorious internationalist missions? It was our workers, our peasants, our working people. [applause] our heroic youth. History was not written in 1 day; history has been written over the past 25 years. It was not only the struggle on the Sierra [Maestra mountain range], the clandestine struggle. We have to bear in mind these 25 years of history written by our workers and peasants, that is, manual and intellectual workers. We cannot forget our intellectual workers. We cannot forget the teacher at the primary school teaching the peasants' children, the workers' children. We cannot forget the physician who cares for their health, the engineer who organizes the projects at work. We cannot forget that the sector of intellectual workers is growing. We cannot forget the writers, the artists, who also contribute to the well-being and happiness, to the culture of our people. We cannot forget them. Thus, we can say that our manual and intellectual workers have written these 25 years of revolution. [applause]

But you want to continue to write history. For that you do not need help. With what you have, you have more than is needed. [Apparently Castro is referring to something said to him by someone in the audience] There are more than enough volunteers here. [applause] There are large numbers.

In Nicaragua it could be greater than in Giron. [Apparently still speaking to someone] They have not concentrated in one area as they did in Giron. They have dispersed the cancer. That takes a long time. But that is imperialism's strategic error. It is a great strategic error. They build up their hopes. They are cynical. This cynicism is demonstrated when they say that all that they are doing is not aimed at overthrowing the Nicaraguan revolutionary government, but to stop the Nicaraguan revolutionary government from helping the Salvadorans. It is not to overthrow it, but they are making the best effort to liquidate the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. That is imperialism's great strategic error.

Let us return to the Peasants Day commemoration. I praise that revolutionary spirit [applause] when someone mentions Nicaragua with that admirable internationalist spirit. As I was saying, you want to continue to write history, you, the peasants. What I mentioned about the heroic effort of Havana Province in the face of the hurricanes, it is also a way of writing history. That history, many times unknown, anonymous, also is as meritorious as the one written in the battlefield.

The heroism of the daily work is very important. Gentlemen, the Cuban people are courageous. It is not difficult for the Cubans to be courageous. The Cubans are hard workers. It is not difficult for the Cubans to work hard. What was happening was that the working people were worthless in the capitalist society. They were looked at with contempt, with disdain. That society praised those who were scoundrels, parasites, and tried to instill that mentality in the people.

But a lot of spiritual, moral and revolutionary firmness is needed to fulfill th daily work, the daily effort, for that daily anonymous heroism. Not only those who can win great battles, not only does the heroism of risking a life merit our recognition, but daily heroism also merits our recognition. The canecutter who cuts 100,000 arrobas and even 200,000, who gets up before dawn and finishes his workday by sunset -- and we have thousands of those, tens of thousands -- who work in the harvest and makes life possible for our people, the peasant who weeds the furrow, the peasant weeding the field, those are the daily heroes. They are part of the heroic masses. Without them, the revolution could do nothing, could not move forward.

How could we have the schools we now have? How could we have the hospitals, the medical services, the sports we now have? How could we move the country's development ahead? How could we acquire that equipment without that effort, that daily work of the masses? But there is another way in which you are writing history. I believe that by developing the cooperative movement you are writing a brilliant page in the history of our country, of our revolution, and of our countryside. [applause]

With the cooperative movement you are writing a brilliant page of our country's history, We really feel very satisfied, highly encouraged about the way we are doing this. In the past, I said that we should have started to work in that direction before, but that we should not rush into it. Even though we have delayed the process, we have advanced a lot in state agriculture and not much in cooperative agriculture. We had to do it slowly. It had to be done on firm bases and according to the principles of persuasion and voluntariness.

And, indeed, we are advancing on those bases. I believe it is a great success; I repeat, that we can talk about 46 percent of the land integrated into cooperatives. But above all, we can talk about the rate of speed being observed. The distance of the journey is not as important as the speed that has been attained. We have traveled a long segment as noted by the 46 percent, but more important than the segment traveled is the quality of the work and the rate of speed attained in this process.

However, we are not a hurry. In order for it to be successful, we must develop it as we are doing. Pepe pointed that out to me. He said if it moves too rapidly and we cannot supply the resources, then it becomes a problem. In a certain way, the rate of speed is determined by the resources we supply.

If a cooperative is established and there is no tractor, no material resources for housing, no materials to solve problems, then it could produce a certain degree of discouragement.

The country is interested in the cooperative movement. The people are interested in the cooperative movement. Our workers are interested in the cooperative movement, because that means using most of the best lands in the country for the production of foodstuffs.

As you know, a large part of the country's best lands are being used for planting cane, and we cannot ignore that. What would become of the country without sugar exports? In reality, we produce calories for more than 40 million people in the world with what we export in sugar. We cannot ignore that; we cannot say this cane land has to be used for planting tubers, vegetables, potatoes. No, we cannot do that. We have even been forced to expand the lands for cane with a view to the country's development. We have made a great effort in that. The cooperative movement among the cane peasants had demonstrated that -- how much more land could be used that was not being used. The cane cooperative and the cane peasants have already set the goal of 85 for area devoted to planting cane.

A large part of our lands, of the peasant lands, are devoted to the production of tubers, to the production of vegetables, to the production of fruits in general, to the production of tobacco, and so forth. These productions are very important for the country, and the people hear about a plan of establishing 100 cooperatives that would produce more than 100,000 quintals of tubers, vegetables and grains yearly. That is a good future for our people; and there is a big productive potential in the peasant areas, in those 130,000 or 135,000 caballerias the peasants have. There is a very big potential for foodstuff production, for agricultural production in general, which are essential for our people's standard of living, for our people's nourishment. That is the reason why the people, the country are interested in the development of the cooperative movement.

But it is necessary that the peasants become interested in it, that the peasants realize all the advantages in it. It is necessary that all children be able to holler like that boy over there, who hollers with a strong voice, [laughter in the audience] a voice that demonstrates that he is well fed. Do not silence him, do not silence him. [probably addressing the audience]

It demonstrates vigor, energy, strength, and good nutrition because from all the way over there it sounds like he has a microphone. [laughter] Well, anyway, it is important that peasants see the advantages of the cooperative. And the advantages are many. It means that peasants already have 260 sugarcane harvesters. They themselves are driving them. How much work do they save the peasant? How much do they increase production for the peasant? How much do they add to peasant income? They have 260 cane harvesters, and many cooperatives already have trucks to haul cane. Many cooperatives have the equipment to break up and prepare stone. Before they used to have to walk and wait for a tractor to come over here or over there in isolated areas. Now we have the equipment. The availability of machinery is enormous.

How can you use a cane harvester, an aircraft, or a good irrigation system in isolated parcels of land? It is impossible. We see this here in Havana Province. And it is a province which has considerable agricultural development. There is this plan called the integration plan [plan de compactacion] on how to integrate. Because anywhere a road has to be built, wherever a channel has to be dug, wherever an irrigation system has to be set up, you find a peasant on the way, his house on the way. And that has given way to the so-called integration plan, so that channels may be dug where they have to be dug, so that irrigation systems may be set up, so that machines can be used.

If a cane harvester needs a proper field to be used, how can an isolated parcel of land have a proper field of cane? How can it cut cane? How can the cane harvesters be used in an isolated cane field? It is impossible. If the fields are grouped together, then the cane harvester can be used. Then the peasant does not have to cut the cane by hand. Then the peasant does not have to go about asking the worker to leave his industry job to cut his cane, because it really would not be fair. If the peasant owns what he produces then it would not be fair. The peasant would have to say: Listen, I will pay you a salary to cut cane for me. As you know, there were some who were used to having their cane cut. They didn't do anything. There were some who didn't hit a lick. [laughter] Well, they played the role of the old landowners. But they were even worse than the landowners, because the landowner would say: You work here for me but I keep half, or I keep a third, or a quarter. The landowner would put a man to work and keep a quarter of the produce. But if a peasant doesn't work and wants the city worker to come he keeps 100 percent. Even the old landowners didn't do that. He would keep 100 percent of the production and pay the worker a salary. No, that is not the same thing.

This reasoning has to be used to be able to use the machines. The machines are what free men from the most arduous tasks and enable them to use a plane in fertilizing or in applying herbicides or any chemicals. Machines can be used, but it requires that lands be integrated. In other words, if we do not integrate lands there will be no progress for the peasant. The peasant wants progress and the cooperative means great progress.

The advantages are unquestionable. Of course, if you have X number of caballerias and 20 workers, one has to (?appeal) to that man's conscience. Tell him: Well if the revolution granted you these rights and these opportunities and all, we must understand one another. We are building socialism. We are trying to eradicate man's exploitation of man. It is not fair that anyone hold to the principle of the exploitation of man by man and become wealthy on the work of the rest.

The cooperative movement is a great step forward. And in time we must establish the emulation, that is very important -- Emulation between the farm and the cooperative, and the peasant too. We have to be concerned not only with the welfare of the cooperative members, but we must also be concerned with the welfare of the workers. If we build housing for the cooperative members, then we must try to build housing for the workers. If we improve the living conditions of one group, then we must try to improve the living conditions of the other so they may be more or less even.

Now, in the social aspect, the cooperative also holds great advantage. It allows for the establishment of peasant communities and resolves problems. But what happens in the mountain regions and in many isolated areas? There are teachers with six pupils or five pupils. I believe there exists a case -- I can't recall where, they told me about it recently -- of a teacher who teaches her three children. She has her three children in the classroom. And she collects her salary for her three children. But they are isolated.

There is a school problem. There is a problem about what to do. There is a problem in providing medical services. But we hope that the day will come when we will have a doctor in each cooperative. As you look at all these plans for medical training where thousands are entering studies, we believe the day will come when there will be a doctor in each cooperative. Is there someone who will complain about the polyclinic being 10 kilometers away? Is there someone who will complain about having a doctor nearby? To have a doctor available for any sudden illness. Doesn't that give you a feeling of security? We believe that in the future each community will also have its doctor.

Just as we believe that soon the first assignments of technicians will be made -- technicians, agricultural and livestock engineers -- to the cooperatives. We were discussing that recently -- to bring it up to (?proper) levels.

There is the matter of supplying electricity. How can we supply electricity to farm areas that are far apart? It is very expensive. It is practically impossible. The only way to supply electricity to peasant families is through the cooperatives and through the communities. Of course, there are some lucky enough to be located near the highways and they have electricity. Perhaps an electric line became available or was legally put through or something like that happened and they have electricity. But many peasants do not live near the roads or highways or near power lines. The only way to get electricity is through the cooperative.

The cultural development, the standard of life, the opportunity to have potable water and the best health conditions cannot be achieved if the cooperative movement is not successful. In other words, whichever way you look at it, the advantages of the cooperative movement are tremendous.

The cooperative movement constitutes an important page in the history of our revolutionary process and you are writing it now. But besides that, you are giving a political lesson on how to form a cooperative movement -- through impression, conviction, and persuasion. The examples of some municipalities which have won vanguard status demonstrates that with a good political and persuasive effort and with the support of the party, the bodies of the state, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of the Sugar Industry great progress can be achieved and this cooperative movement can be sustained until it achieves complete success.

What does this require? We have made some tours here in Havana Province, a province we have known well for many years, ever since the first great plans were implemented. It has made great strides. We can say that Havana Province produces at least eight times as much milk as it produced under capitalism. And you know how much we had to invest in dairy farms. And now we don't milk cows by hand, we do it mechanically. The province has very modern dairy farms and high quality and high production of potatoes. It has achieved great successes. It has greatly advanced in pork, eggs and poultry production and in the production of tubers and other assorted vegetables.

This is one of the most advanced provinces of the country in agriculture. This province is full of roads. I remember that the first little cars given to the cooperatives were given to Havana, because in Havana you can get to almost any place in a little car. This is not true in other provinces. They have fewer roads. Take note of the number of dams that have been built in this province, dams and microdams, and the number of roads, highways and installations. In other words, it has a very modern agriculture, but it is not yet complete. If you travel around, you will still find many isolated places and that is a problem of small holdings, making it impossible to use technology and machinery.

We still have to mention the standard of living. I remember that a couple of years ago, when those great cattle-breeding and agricultural plans were drawn up, they were accompanied by the people. For various reasons, various difficulties and, it might even be said, because there was not a very clear awareness of that, we now see that the agricultural plans are being developed while the people are not developed at the same time. This is unavoidable, because the farm worker in Havana Province has competition from the industry, competition from the factories, all types of competition. If we do not improve the standard of living, above all the housing of the Havana farm worker, it will be difficult to find a solution to the problem.

Certainly housing is being built all over the country, mostly economic housing. The Sugar Industry Ministry is building thousands of those homes for farm workers, in addition to homes for the peasants. We are aware [of the problem] and we will see what can be done in order that, simultaneously with this cooperative movement and in support of the cooperative movement throughout the country, but particularly in this province, those plans are accompanied by housing plans.

Yesterday we went to see a herd which had been brought into the country. We were seeing, for instance, that in Dagame -- you know that Dagame is all rock and you know that in Havana we cure the stony lands; there is no stony land there that we do not use, because we cover it with peat and earth and we plant grass -- there was a dairy farm. The rocky land had been small holdings which did not yield anything, absolutely nothing. But it is an enormous territory of hundreds of caballerias and there is not a single house. And that is the best cattle-breeding plan of the country with an extraordinary breeding potential. Its earlier phases were accompanied by the small hamlets, just as the [Valle de] Picadura plan and all the breeding groups in east Havana Province and everywhere else were accompanied by small hamlets. We must be aware of the need to build housing, both in state and cooperative agriculture, so that the day will come when this province is a complete garden. We should not found only schools and cattle farms and build installations and roads, but all of this must be provided with electricity. We should have the goal of adequate housing for all farm workers and peasants.

Pepe [Jose Ramirez Cruz] said that he felt optimistic about the progress of the peasants and the progress of the cooperatives, and we can say the same. We are, in fact, very satisfied and very optimistic about these people. To tell the truth, the central task of the ANAP and the peasants is the development of the cooperative movement, in quantity and in quality. [applause] Every year on 17 May we will have the opportunity to see how the movement is going. When we are recalling the heroes who gave their lives for the revolution, when we are recalling Niceto Perez, when we are recalling the Agrarian Reform Law on the Peasants Day, we will be seeing the work for the progress of the cooperative movement. But the goal should not only be quantity, although volume is important, but also the quality of that progress. Every cooperative that is founded should be a real bastion and a success; it should have the necessary resources and the progress should be clear, obvious and unquestionable to the peasants so that there can be no one opposing it under any pretext or for any reason. Quality is very important; the way the organization is going, the economic effectiveness of the cooperative, productivity and controls, how all this is functiong.

Pepe gave some figures about a number of cooperatives, I believe there were 723, which had closed their balance sheets on 31 March. Those cooperatives had had very good economic results. They had produced almost 74 million pesos and had obtained benefits for almost 24 million pesos. Thus they had obtained benefits of almost...of about...of over 300 pesos for all the cooperative members. [sentence and figures as heard] Of course, part of it was distributed, another part was spent on certain outlays for sport and culture and, above all, on the purchase of equipment, amortization of assets, etc. This is really a very good result, and we should measure the quality of the cooperative movement according to these results.

Twenty-four years have gone by since the Agrarian Reform. How can those times of 24 years ago be compared with the present? How much progress we have made! That cannot be described because we have made progress in experience, organization, and cultural level. At that time we still had illiteracy, an illiteracy which was 40, 50, 60 [percent] perhaps, nobody knows. And now we have such municipalities as this one -- and this was one of the reasons it is the host [of the ceremony] -- which has the ninth grade, the ninth grade, gentlemen. What cultural progress! [applause]

Now we have many teams and much experience and that is the reason for Pepe's optimism and ours. It is based on experience and on the conviction that we achieve the things we propose to do. We know that the little cooperative movement of a few years ago now comprises almost 50 percent of the land. Possibly next year, in 1984, it will surpass 50 percent of the land. Every year it will be larger than the last, in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, and in 1990. Let us see what we are going to have in 1990; who doubts what we will have in 1990? It has been said here that in 1985 we will have 100 cooperatives of over 100,000 quintals and that 3 of those will have 500,000 quintals. This is very good news for our people and for the workers. In this way we can measure our work each year, how much land has been incorporated, how much we have advanced, how many cooperatives have 100,000. There is no doubt; the years will go by and we will see the final success of this movement which is so revolutionary and so fair and so useful to our fatherland and to our revolution. [applause]

We have now learned that there are no obstacles and that nothing can stop us on the road, not even the threats of the imperialists. We have worked hard and created things and we love that which we create, we love the fruits of our sweat, but we love the dignity of the country still more, the sovereignty of the country, the rights of our country. If we have to endanger all this, we will endanger it in defense of the sovereignty of our country, the independence of our country. [applause]

We are doing what we ought to do, working hard on the one hand and preparing ourselves on the other hand to defend the revolution. This has been inseparable. [applause] This has been inseparable from the history of the revolution during all these 25 years; the work tool in the hand and the rifle beside us to defend ourselves. We will have to go on like this for who knows how many years. But we have advanced a good piece of road. We have advanced for almost 25 years, and whatever the dangers and threats, the Yankee administrations will not succeed in intimidating us; they will never succeed in forcing us to yield. We will continue to advance. [applause]

We will continue advancing with the effort and sweat [applause] of our peasants [applause] and our workers, our manual workers and our intellectual workers. Therefore I share your optimism, I share your enthusiasm and I express to you the very deepest conviction of our party that the peasants, together with the workers, will continue to write, day by day, glorious pages in the history of our fatherland through their heroic work, confidence, and faith in the revolution. [applause] Fatherland or death, we will conquer! [strong applause]

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ALARCON VISITS FRG

Talks With Bonn Counterpart

FL191251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The situation in Central America and bilateral relations were the topics taken up in a cordial and friendly atmosphere by the vice ministers of foreign relations of the FRG and Cuba, Juergen Moellemann and Ricardo Alarcon. Alarcon participated in a seminar titled "Cuba in the 80's" which was held in Bonn, the FRG capital.

An interest in broadening Cuban-FRG bilateral relations was discussed by the two vice ministers of foreign relations and by other officials, among them high parliament leaders of the Social Democratic Party with whom Alarcon met. Alarcon's meetings with high officials of the FRG Government and leaders of the country's political and social organizations will continue today.

Comments on Contadora Group

PA191715 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1608 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Bonn, 19 May (EFE) -- The Cuban Government has faith in the efforts to secure peace in Central America undertaken by the so-called "Contadora Group" (Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia), Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, Cuban vice minister of foreign affairs, has told EFE.

Alarcon, who is in Bonn at the invitation of the Social Democratic "Friedrich Ebert" Foundation, added that "Contadora" has a clearly positive character "because from the beginning it recognized that the problems of Central America are not a direct consequence of the East-West tensions."

"The Central American crisis," the Cuban vice minister added, "has its roots in the social problems of the region; in the lack of justice, development, and liberty in some nations."

The Caribbean politician stressed that "Contadora has tried to develop an alternative of negotiations in search of peaceful solutions to the Central American conflict." "The idea of Contadora," Alarcon added, "is an alternative to the U.S. aggression and military intervention that is ever-increasing and ever-threatening in the area."

Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada told EFE that the attitude of the "Contadora Group" in approaching the problem is correct, because "they have the participation of all the nations affected, considering the viewpoints of each country without excluding anybody."

"Contadora," the vice minister added, "is resisting a lot of pressure, some of which is definitely not in favor of peace in Central America."

The Cuban politician highly valued the initiative of Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, to hold a conference with the rest of the internationals -- the liberal and Christian Democrat -- to discuss the Central American conflict. Alarcon stated that the position of the Socialist International in the face of the Central American crisis is the "only correct one that contributes to peace on the continent," and that he hopes that the other internationals will be convinced of the correctness of the Socialist International stance.

CASTRO RECEIVES FRG SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION

FL191246 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, has received Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, member of the FRG Social Democratic Party leadership and president of its Foreign Relations Committee, who is heading the delegation from that party visiting our country. Another member of the delegation is (Klaus Linderberg), adviser to Willy Brandt.

The meeting took place in the Palace of the Revolution in a friendly atmosphere. Subjects related to the international situation, particularly the situation in Central America, were discussed. Other subjects regarding the relations between the two countries were also dealt with.

The meeting was attended by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Politburo member; Manuel Pineiro, member of the Central Committee; and Eloy Valdes and Javier Ardizones, deputy chief and section chief of the General Foreign Relations Department, respectively.

Delegation Departs

FL191819 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Hans-Juergen Wischnewski and his companion (Klaus Linderberg) have left for their country and were seen off at Jose Marti International Airport by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo of our party.

A few hours earlier, the member of the FRG Social Democratic Party leadership gave a press conference at which he described his meeting with the first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party as very useful. Hans-Juergen Wischnewski expressed hopes in the search for a political solution to the Salvadoran problem and condemned the aggression of which Nicaragua is the victim and which, he said, might endanger world peace. He also criticized Reagan's Central American policy and asserted that it is not in line with that of the FRG Social Democrats.

CUBAN TO CHAIR WORLD RADIO, TV ORGANIZATION

FL190146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Nivaldo Herrera Sardinas, president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, was elected today in Bucharest as chairman of the International Radio and Television Organization [OIRT] for the next 2 years. The meeting of OIRT also approved the membership of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Laos, Afghanistan and Nicaragua. OIRT is the specialized organization comprised of the radio and television organizations of a great number of countries, among them the entire socialist community.

CUBA, ROMANIA SIGN RADIO, TV AGREEMENT

FL191436 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Romanian and Cuban radio and television officials have expressed optimism with respect to future increases in the exchange of programs and information, agreed to in a protocol signed in Romania.

The protocol was signed by Ilie Radulescu, director general of Romanian Radio and Television, and Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television.

BULGARIA DECORATES PEREZ HERRERO, RAMIREZ CRUZ

FL191409 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the party's Secretariat, has received the commemorative medal "1300th Anniversary of the Founding of the Bulgarian State." The high award was also presented to Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the National Association of Small Farmers. The medals were conferred by the Bulgarian Council of State.

Bulgarian Ambassador to Cuba Petur Marinkov made the presentation at the main offices of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba during a ceremony that reflected the profound friendship and solidarity existing between Cuba and Bulgaria.

DEL VALLE SIGNS COOPERATION PLAN WITH POLAND

FL190119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, prime minister and first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] received Sergio del Valle, member of the Politburo and minister of public health, in Warsaw today. Del Valle is on an official visit to that fraternal European country.

During their meeting, the two leaders studied and discussed current world issues and Cuban-Polish cooperation in the field of health protection and medical sciences and their subsequent development. Miroslaw Milewski, member of the PZPR Politburo and Secretariat, and Tadeusz Szelachowski, minister of health and social welfare, also participated in the meeting. Today the two health ministers signed a cooperation plan in the field of health for the 1983-1985 3-year period.

NICARAGUAN YOUTH LEADER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL192205 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2015 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Carlos Carrion, national coordinator of the 19 July Sandinist Youth, has asserted that the Nicaraguan youths have been playing an important role in the fight against the counterrevolutionaries who have penetrated Nicaraguan territory.

In a press conference here, Carrion said that the Sandinist Youth organization has been established in all the departments of the country and its main task at this time is defense, without disregarding production. He said that the youth organization presently has some 24,500 members and that 52 percent are women. Carrion said the Sandinist Youth organization is the union of several youth organizations which fought in the war of liberation against the Somozist tyranny. Carrion said the youth fight fiercely against the attackers and, during the first 4 months of this year, 60 of them have fallen in battle. He also said the counterrevolutionaries are being led by North Americans, Israelis, South Koreans, and some Argentines. He revealed that mercenary elements have four radio stations which broadcast from Honduras and Costa Rica in a vain attempt to confuse the Nicaraguan population. In closing, Carlos Carrion said the Sandinist youth together with the entire Nicaraguan nation have dealt severe blows to the counter-revolutionary elements, adding that the Sandinist revolution will never be defeated.

MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN ALGERIA, MEETS COUNTERPART

FL191217 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, member of the party's Central Committee, has held cordial talks with his Algerian counterpart, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the National Liberation Front Political Bureau.

The Cuban leader is visiting Algiers en route to the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, where he will participate in the festivities marking the 10th anniversary of the struggle of the Polisario Front for the independence of Western Sahara.

During the Malmierca-Ibrahimi talks, the international situation and the bilateral relations were discussed. The meeting demonstrated once more the similarity of views of the two governments in the matters taken up.

Arrives in Saharan Arab Republic

FL191848 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived in the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic to participate in the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the beginning of the Saharan revolution.

The armed struggle of that African nation was initiated on 20 May 1973 and, spearheaded by the Polisario Front, has now succeeded in liberating a large part of its territory.

The Cuban delegation, headed by Malmierca, also includes Adolfo Valdivia, member of the party's Central Committee; Raul Barzaga, Cuban ambassador to that brother nation; and Central Committee and Foreign Ministry officials.

AFGHAN VISITOR SAYS IMPERIALISM IS MAIN PROBLEM

FL191236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The strong ties of friendship uniting the Cuban and Afghan peoples were noted during a press conference granted by Feda Mohammad Dehneshin, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Aghanistan and chief of its Propaganda Department, in Santiago de Cuba.

Also president of the Afghan-Cuban Friendship Association, he is paying a visit to that city. Yesterday he toured various places of historic interest, such as the 26 July Museum and the Clandestine Struggle Museum. After referring to his country's revolutionary process, the Afghan leader stressed that the unity between the people, diverse social organizations, and the people's ideology have been strengthened in the past 3 years. He noted that all Afghan workers, peasants and women have joined the struggle in defense of the revolution, and stated that his country's current main problem is imperialism's aggressions.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GUINEA

FL191310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] A cooperation protocol in the fields of health, agriculture, fisheries, construction and higher education was signed in this capital at the conclusion of the fourth Cuban-Guinea Intergovernment Meeting. It was signed by Fidel Vasco, minister president of the State Committee for Statistics, for Cuba and Marcel Cros, minister of international cooperation, for Guinea. During the signing ceremony, the bilateral relations were termed good and the bright future of a new mutually beneficial agreement was noted.

DOMINICA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH TAIWAN

FL191915 Bridgetown CANA in English 1850 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 19, CANA -- The republic of China and Dominica have agreed to a technical co-operation package that includes agriculture, agro-processing and fisheries, according to a communique issued here today.

The agreement was reached during Prime Minister Eugenia Charles' May 5-10 visit to Taiwan, during which she had discussions with top officials including Prime Minister Sun Yun-hsuan.

The two sides also agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial non-resident level, effective May 10.

Further discussions on co-operation between Taiwan and Roseau are to take place here soon, following the arrival of a team of experts.

According to the communique, "the two prime ministers reiterated the firm position of their two governments to uphold the principles of international justice, freedom and human dignity. They agreed that all freedom-loving nations should further promote unity and co-operation among themselves so as to ensure the security and progress of the free world."

It said that in view of the fact that the two governments shared the same political ideas and had the desire to strengthen economic and technical co-operation, they agreed to establish diplomatic relations.

Prime Minister Charles is now winding up a three-week tour of the far east aimed at luring investors to the island. She is due back here on Friday.

PREMIER ALIBUX TO PAY VISIT TO BRAZIL 23 MAY

FL191113 Bridgetown CANA in English 1044 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Brasilia, May 19, CANA-REUTER -- Suriname's Premier Errol Alibux will visit Brazil next Monday, just a week before the prime minister of Suriname's former colonial power, The Netherlands, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Diplomatic sources said Brazil will discuss Suriname's economic isolation with Dutch leaders Ruud Lubbers, who arrives on May 30, but will not put any pressure on The Netherlands on behalf of its former colony.

Relations between Paramaribo and The Hague were virtually frozen last December after Suriname's military strongman Daysi Bouterse ordered the execution of 15 prominent opponents on charges of plotting a coup. The Netherlands and the United States cut off aid.

Last month Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo sent a top aide, General Danilo Venturini, to Paramaribo after reports that Cuba was offering to replace the suspended aid programmes.

Government sources said Venturini discussed possible Brazilian military and economic aid to Suriname with Bouterse. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said Alibux will spend two days in Brasilia discussing economic and military affairs.